The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8005.--VOL. XLIX. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th January, at her residence, 98, Smith-street, the wife of James T. Thornton, of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, George-street, Mrs. Cephas Scrivener, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Rushcutter's Bay, Mrs. Calloti, of a daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at Midhurst Villa, Edgeliffe Road, Mrs. Francis Giles, of a daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, 126, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of C. H. Burford, of the Victoria ..., of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at Aston, Rose Bay, the wife of Richard Holdsworth, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 20th of January, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Brisbane, Queensland, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Brisbane, assisted by the Revs. John Bliss, M.A., and B. E. Shaw, B.A., the Rev. John Tomlinson, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, eldest son of William John Tomlinson, Esq., Fulwood Park, Liverpool, to Sarah Lucy, daughter of Joseph Delpratt, Esq., of Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, London.

On the ... January, by special license, at St. Mary's Church, Balmain, by the Rev. W. Stack, John, fourth son of William Wright, Esq., of Eyston Hall, near Sudbury, Suffolk, England, to Flora Mary, second daughter of Mr. John G. Cohen, Waterview Bay, Balmain. No cards.

DEATH.

On the 29th January, triumphantly in the faith of the Gospel of Jesus, aged 25 years, at Maryville Cottage, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road, Harriet, the beloved wife of the Rev. E. C. Pritchard, Primitive Methodist minister, recently of Hobart Town, Tasmania, but formerly of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. Tasmania, Auckland, and Isle of Wight papers, please copy.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, Denison House, Phillip-street, aged 28, Jane Edmond, the beloved wife of Robert Blackwood Dickson, Esq.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275 horse power, G. A. GRAINGER, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 21st February, touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 18th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 19th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd January, 1864.

Return tickets between Sydney and Melbourne will be issued for £14.

TO SAIL SATURDAY, 6th FEBRUARY.—STEAM TO LONDON via CAPE HORN.—Passengers and shippers of specie are informed that the powerful clipper screw steamship LADY JOCELYN, 2242 tons register, 300 horse power, ROBERT W. KER, R.N.R., commander, will be punctually dispatched as above.

The saloons, staterooms, and sleeping cabins are large, well-ventilated, well-furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and replete with every comfort and requisite.

Apply to FROST, KOHLER, and CO., Exchange; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

STEAM TO OTAGO.—The Intercolonial New Zealand Royal Mail Steamship AIRSEDALE, R. H. FERGUSON, commander, will be despatched for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, OTAGO, and BLUFF, TUESDAY, February 9th, now loading.

Cargo received up to 6 p.m. SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, apply at the Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Steamship CLAUD HAMILTON, H. S. MACHIN, commander, will be dispatched with the English Mails (if arrived), on MONDAY, February 15th, for AUCKLAND direct.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf. JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of February, 1864.

FROM SYDNEY.

On MONDAY, at 7 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH.

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.
To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, 48 hours after arrival.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS and PORT DENISON.—The BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per A. S. N. Co.'s steamer.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—COLLAROY, about 6th February.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO. steamship RAINBOW, for the Richmond River, via Newcastle, 24 hours after arrival.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

WATSON'S BAY, DAILY.

Leaves Phoenix Wharf	10.		
Circular Quay	—	2.	
Woolloomooloo Wharf	10.15	2.15.	
Watson's Bay	11.15	3.20.	5.0

Fares.—Return tickets, 1s. 6d.; single fare, 1s.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay (Tramway Terminus), 10.15, 2.15, 6.0
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8, 12, 4.45

Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

FOR MORUYA RIVER. The NUMBA is now receiving cargo. T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will sail on FRIDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

ESTHER, FOR MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARGARET is receiving cargo. Apply on board, Market Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The WOODPECKER sails at noon. Freight apply Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The fine clipper schooner WAVE OF LIFE, HANNAH, master, is now fast loading at the Commercial Wharf.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

PORT DENISON and PIONEER via ROCKHAMPTON.—The s. s. STAR OF AUSTRALIA will sail punctually for the above ports on FRIDAY, February 5th. Cargo received at the Market Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR WOGONGA (Gulf Diggings).—The regular trader PORPOISE, TAYLOR, master, will sail on SATURDAY. For freight or passage (payable by shippers) apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-st., opposite Exchange.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, on THURSDAY, 4th February, Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The fine British-built and regular trader barque SORATA, A. W. JACK, commander, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will clear THIS DAY.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, Vessels for the Conveyance of Coals from Newcastle to MANUKAU and WANGANUI. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG, KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 6 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—MYNORA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

Goods for Clyde steamer not later than 12.30.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES DAILY.

From PARRAMATTA—7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—9 a.m., 1.15, 4.30, and 6 p.m.

On SUNDAY.

From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.

Fares, single tickets, 1s. 6d. cabin; 1s. steerage.

Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin, 1s. 6d. steerage, being ONLY NINEPENCE each way. Refreshments on board.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9, leaving GOSFORD, the same day, at 5 p.m.

Phoenix Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. NEARING, commander, will commence loading on SATURDAY, and will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

DART, for AUCKLAND, CLEARS at the Customs THIS DAY.—Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For cabin passage only apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for MANUKAU.—The fine brig SUSAN, JOHN ANDERSON, master, being under charter, will be despatched on 10th instant.

For a few tons of freight, or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, WILLIAM LINKLATER, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper barque FANNY FISHER will be dispatched from Newcastle, on or about MONDAY next, the 8th instant. Has very superior accommodations for passengers.

Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP BLACK HAWK, Captain DOANE, for SAN FRANCISCO, to sail from Newcastle on the 8th February. Has one state room vacant in cabin, suitable for two passengers.

Immediate application is necessary to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle.

FOR HONGKONG.—The fine clipper ship EUPHRATES, D. COWAN, commander, will leave for Hongkong about the 10th February. Has excellent accommodation for first-class and steerage passengers. BRILBY and SCOTT, agents.

FOR CALLAO.—The barque VENETIA, 700 tons register, CLEMENT BOWEN, Commander, will sail for the above port in a few days, and can carry a few second-class passengers.

Apply to Captain BOWEN, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

TO SHIPPERS of HORSES and PASSENGERS.—The iron clipper ship CORNWALLIS, 1214 tons register, A1 20 years, JOSEPH LEEMAN, commander, will sail first week in March, 1864, for CALCUTTA, calling at MADRAS if sufficient inducement is offered. This favourite ship, on her last voyage hence to Calcutta, landed every horse without one single casualty, and will be punctually dispatched; early engagements are requested.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

FIRST SHIP, for LONDON.—For Passengers only, and sailing positively on the 16th instant. The superior A1 13 years clipper-built ship ARDBEG, 925 tons burden.

For passage apply to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., SAUNDERS and CO., or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

FOR LONDON.—To sail in all February.—The celebrated clipper ship NOURMAHAL, 846 tons register, A1 for 13 years, JOHN FOWLER, commander, now lying at the Circular Quay. This favourite ship, so well known in the Sydney trade, will be loaded for London with the utmost despatch. She has splendid cabin accommodation, carries an experienced surgeon, and offers a very desirable opportunity for first-class passengers.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain FOWLER, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., No. 364, George-street.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS for LONDON direct.—Will sail positively on the 13th February, the splendid A1 ship BLACKWALL, 1000 tons, WILLIAM HARRISON, commander. The accommodation for first and second cabin passengers is very superior, being spacious, and ventilated by large ports. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

TERMS.

First cabin (including wines and spirits), according to accommodation required.

Ditto ditto, without wines, &c., £50.

Second ditto, £22 to £25, including steward's attendance.

Apply on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

Passengers are particularly requested to book on or before the 10th February.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid new clipper ship CELAENO (launched at Aberdeen in July last), A1 13 years, 702 tons register, GEORGE MITCHELL, commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch. Her poop accommodation for passengers is of a most superior order. Can take a few second-class passengers at moderate rates.

For terms of freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

Wool received at Talbot's stores.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—To follow the Colonial Empire.—For Passengers only.—The well-known ship DAMASCUS, 961 tons register, under the command of Captain MURRAY, will sail for London on TUESDAY, 16th February.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON direct.—The favourite A1 clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, JOHN PIRIE, commander, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. This vessel having been thoroughly overhauled, has been re-classed at Lloyd's for an additional six years. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations, and are informed that a competent surgeon accompanies this vessel. Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

1st February.

FOR LONDON.—The superior A1 13 years Clyde built clipper-ship ARDBEG, 925 tons burden, THOMAS HOBSON, commander, having the whole of her dead weight, and nearly all her wool on board, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; SAUNDERS and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

FOR PASSENGERS only.—The fine clipper ship HARKAWAY, A1 for 15 years, JOHN JOHNSON, commander, having all her cargo engaged, will positively sail for London on the 15th February.

Intending passengers are requested to make early application to Captain JOHNSON, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

SHIP WALTER HOOD, FROM LONDON.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where orders for delivery will be granted.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

1st February.

WANTED, to purchase a VESSEL of about 50 tons burden, with a draught of about five feet when laden. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

FREIGHT to MELBOURNE WANTED for 50 tons grain.—H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

YACHT for SALE.—The OLD TOM, with sails complete. Enquire of Mr. ALDERTON, Mosman's Bay.

FOR SALE, a VESSEL, of 60 tons, on light draught, requires no ballast. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The new Screw Steamship STAR OF THE EVENING, 300 tons burden, 60 horse-power, 135 feet long, 21 feet 6 beam, 9 feet depth of hold. She is admirably adapted for carrying cattle or horses. For further particulars apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

AARON CARNE will hear from his Brother, REUBEN CARNE, by writing to Upper Araluen, near Braidwood.

CATHERINE SEXTON will hear of a friend, by applying at the Turkish Bath.

JOSEPH JAMES.—If this young man, who sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne by the Great Britain (s. s.) in December, 1859, will address himself, with real signature to W. THORNE, Esq., Barnstaple, England, he will hear of something to his advantage. Or, in case of his death, any person furnishing definite information respecting the same shall receive ten pounds reward.

WANTED.—Nurse TYRELLY, please call or send your address to 320, George-street.

SINGLE FEMALE IMMIGRANTS per SIROCCO can be HIRED on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p.m., at the Depot, Hyde Park. They consist of general house and farm servants.

In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders for admission into the hiring room must be procured before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.

Persons not known to the Immigration Department applying for female servants are required to produce letters of introduction from a clergyman or magistrate.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 3rd February, 1864.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—Notice.—The usual Monthly Balloting MEETING of members will be held at the Club Room, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock precisely. By order,

GEORGE H. HOWELL, hon. secretary.

SYDNEY CO-OPERATIVE BAKING COMPANY.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's place of business, 51, Goulburn-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the directors and auditors for the past half-year, and submit the balance sheet. JOHN DODD, manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the fifteenth ANNUAL MEETING of this society will be held in its Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the fourth day of February, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the directors on the business of the society for the past year, and on its state and prospects; to elect a director in the place of Mr. George King, who retires by rotation; and to elect an auditor in the place of Mr. Edward Wrench, elected by the directors in terms of the XV. by-law, on the resignation of the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., who should have retired by rotation at such meeting.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

January 8, 1864.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election to the vacant seat at the Board, viz.:—

JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
WILLIAM ISAAC, Esq.
MEYER BRODZIAK, Esq.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Esq.

January 28, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the Special General MEETING of Proprietors, held this day, for the purpose of considering certain proposed alterations and amendments of the deed of settlement stands ADJOURNED to FRIDAY, the 5th February, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 29th January.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors held THIS DAY, the following resolutions, suggested in a requisition signed by and on behalf of ninety-two shareholders representing 19,614 shares, were moved by William Moffitt, Esq., and seconded by Richard Binnie, Esq., whereupon certain amendments in clauses 1, 2, 4, and 5, as printed at foot (with the amended part in small capitals) were moved by Sir William Manning, and seconded by J. G. Raphael, Esq., when the meeting adjourned, to Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

January 29.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

That the 28th clause of the deed of settlement be repealed, and the following clause (1) be substituted in lieu thereof.

1. That the whole management of the company shall be and the same is hereby reposed in the Board of Management, heretofore called the Board of Directors, and that the same shall consist of six (6) directors of the company duly qualified, who with the manager shall constitute the Board of Management, and any three (3) of the directors with the manager shall be competent to the transaction of all the affairs of the company, and shall possess and exercise all the powers of the late Board of Directors.

2. That immediately after the confirmation of these presents at a special general meeting held for that purpose, the sixth director shall be elected from the duly qualified shareholders without the fourteen (14) days' notice as required by the 36th clause of the deed of settlement.

3. That the yearly sum of £600 be substituted in clause 42 in the deed of settlement for £500 as remuneration to the directors.

4. That at the half-yearly general meeting to be held in the month of January in the year 1865, three (3) of the said directors who shall have been longest in office shall retire, and two (2) only of the said directors so retiring shall be eligible for re-election, and, thereafter, at every succeeding half-yearly general meeting, to be held in the month of January, in each year, the three (3) directors who shall have been longest in office shall retire, and two (2) only of the said directors so retiring shall be eligible for re-election. And if the three (3) retiring directors should be candidates for re-election, the one receiving the smallest number of votes shall not be elected, and will not be eligible for re-election as a director or election as an auditor until the next general January meeting.

That clause 45 of the deed of settlement be repealed, and the following clause (5) be substituted in lieu thereof.

5. That all questions coming before the Board of Management for consideration shall be decided by the majority of the votes of directors present, and the manager; and if there shall be an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as director, questions in which the manager or any director shall be personally interested or concerned only excepted; but the decision thereby made shall in certain cases be subject to the provision hereinafter contained, for neutralising the same by the protest of the minority.

6. That clause 34 providing for the suspension or removal of any director until confirmed by the shareholders be extended to the manager, and that any four (4) of the directors shall exercise all powers under this clause. That clause 35 providing for the non-interference after suspension of any director and for the delivering up of all the keys used by him, and all effects of the company be extended to the manager.

7. That so much of the 62nd clause as provides for the removal of the manager, and that he shall not have a vote at the Board of Directors, be rescinded.

AMENDMENTS OF SIR WILLIAM MANNING.

1. That the whole management of the company shall be and the same is hereby reposed in the Board of Management, heretofore called the Board of Directors, and that the same shall consist of six (6) directors of the company duly qualified, who with the manager shall constitute the Board of Management, and ANY FOUR (4) MEMBERS OF THE BOARD shall be competent to the transaction of all the affairs of the company, and shall possess and exercise all the powers of the late Board of Directors.

2. That immediately after the confirmation of these presents at a special general meeting held for that purpose, the sixth director shall be elected from the duly qualified shareholders.

4. That at the half-yearly general meeting, to be held in the month of January, in the year 1865, TWO (2) of the said directors who shall have been longest in office shall retire, and ONE (1) only of the said directors so retiring shall be eligible for re-election, and, thereafter, at every succeeding half-yearly general meeting, to be held in the month of January, in each year, the TWO (2) directors who shall have been longest in office shall retire, and ONE (1) only of the said directors so retiring shall be eligible for re-election. And if the TWO (2) retiring directors should be candidates for re-election, the one receiving the smallest number of votes shall not be elected, and will not be eligible for re-election as a director or election as an auditor until the next general January meeting.

5. That all questions coming before the Board of Management for consideration shall be decided by the majority of the votes OF THE MEMBERS PRESENT; and if there shall be an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as director, questions in which the manager or any director shall be personally interested or concerned only excepted. But the decision thereby made shall in certain cases be subject to the provision hereinafter contained, for neutralising the same by the protest of the minority.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—The proprietors are informed that the Half-yearly DIVIDEND, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, on the capital stock, is payable at the bank, on and after this date.

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

1st February.

NEWTOWN MUNICIPALITY.—KINGSTON WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. HENRY KNIGHT will be held at Mr. J. Blackstone's, Newtown Road, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Morpeth, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, statement of accounts for the half-year ended 31st January, for declaring a dividend, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Company's Office, Sydney, 3rd February, 1864.

CRICKET.—ALBERT CLUB.—Members who are Candidates for selection as players in the International Match A. E. E. v. N. S. Wales 22, will please communicate with the Secretary THIS DAY.

Committee will please MEET THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business: Election of new members, &c.

PETER C. CURTIS, hon. secretary.

ST. LEONARDS' VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—I hereby convene a General MEETING at the Butts, on SATURDAY next, at 3.30 p.m.

H. BOND GARRETT, Captain.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Germania, 955, Monthly MEETINGS, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY ELECTION.—A MEETING of Rate-payers of this Municipality will be held in Mr. WESTAWAY'S Cottage, next door to Mr. Hood's, chemist, Paddington, on FRIDAY EVENING next, February 5th, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely, for the consideration of matters of serious importance.

JOHN C. HUMPHREY.

JOYNER, for PADDINGTON.—A MEETING of the Ratepayers will be held at Mrs. White's, New White Conduit House, Rushcutter's Bay, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 4th instant. Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock sharp. By order of the committee,

A. LEWIS, honorary secretary.

FREE-TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION LEAGUE.—A MEETING of the above will be held in the upper room of the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 4th, at 8 o'clock.

MARTIN GUEST, chairman pro tem.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.—The races not concluded on the 26th January, will be started on SATURDAY next the 6th instant, commencing at 12 o'clock, in the following order:—

No. 7—12 o'clock.
Nos. 10 and 11—2 o'clock.
No. 12 half past 2.
No. 13—3.
No. 14—Half-past 3.
No. 15—4.
No. 16—Half-past 4.
No. 17—5.
No. 18—Half-past 5.

RICHARD DRIVER, honorary secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Sole Lessee—Mr. W. S. LYSTER.

Stage Manager—Mr. C. W. BARRY.

Production of Planché's most exquisite extravaganza, ALIDOR, the SHEPHERD KING, Or the PRINCESS YOUNG and HANDSOME, in which Miss GEORGIA HODSON will appear, in conjunction with all the Burlesque Artists of the Company.

Entirely new scenery, of the most magnificent description, by Mr. W. J. Wilson and Mr. Murphy.

The costumes from the best authorities in Old China, are all made expressly for this piece, by Madame Jager.

The Machinery and mechanical transformations, by Mr. A. Wallace, will exhaust the resources of the Opera House.

The Properties, by Mr. J. Winning and assistants, will be most beautiful.

The Jewellery and Regalia, got up under the direction of Mr. W. Lloyd, will exceed anything ever before seen in this country.

The Music, selected and arranged by Mr. Eigenschenck.

The Morris Dances and Tableaux under the direction of Miss Fanny Young.

THIS EVENING, February 4th, and every evening until further notice, will be presented, the superb extravaganza of

ALIDOR, THE SHEPHERD KING,

Or, THE PRINCESS YOUNG AND HANDSOME.

Alidor (a shepherd, descended from the shepherd kings of fairy land) .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Iphis (a shepherd) .... Mr. G. W. Daniels
Lubin (a shepherd) .... Mr. J. Manly
Strephon (a shepherd) .... Mr. Daniels
Colin (a shepherd) .... Mr. Beaumont
Cupid (that wicked little god) .... Miss M. Griffiths
Zephyr (commonly called "The Gentle," a "chartered libertine," son of Aurora and husband of Flora, &c., &c., &c.) .. Mr. Fred. Younge
Boreas, Aquilo, Eurus, Auster } his half-brothers, great swells in their way { .... Mr. Clifford, ... Mr. Hogan, ... Mr. Baker, .. Mr. Ramsden
Jealousy (a green-eyed monster, too well known to need description, and much better known than trusted) .... Mr. G. H. Rogers
Grim Ma'kin (Mordicanti's familiar) .... Miss M. Corcoran
Princess Young and Handsome (daughter of the Fairy Pastora, by her late husband, King Fabulous) .... Miss Fanny Young
Mordicanti (a witch or fairy, whichever you please) .... Mrs. Crosby
Phoebe (a shepherdess) .... Miss Corcoran
Phillis (a shepherdess) .... Miss Seymour
Chloe (a shepherdess) .... Miss Williams
Daphne (a shepherdess) .... Miss Murphy

MUSIC INCIDENTAL TO THE EXTRAVAGANZA.

Song—Where the bee sucks—Alidor
Quartette—The Nervous Cures—Alidor, Princess, Zephyr, and Jealousy
Duet—Pray do not mingle—Zephyr and Jealousy
Air—Alice—Alidor
Chorus—Now the sun is piping hot
Trio and chorus—Fly not yet—Alidor, Princess, Zephyr, &c.
Scena—All is lost—Alidor
Duet—Over the land, over the sea—Cupid and Alidor
Duet—From Paris I brought not my castle of flowers—Princess and Alidor
Air—If a body love a body—Zephyr
Trio—Zitti, zitti—Zephyr, Eurus, and Auster
Grand finale and walk round—Billy Paterson—By the characters.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Ruins of the Castle of Romance, in the realms of Fiction (J. Murphy)—The Valley of Violets (W. J. Wilson)—Bal champêtre poudre—Morris dance, minuet—Pas de fascination and Old English maypole dance—Interior of Alidor's Cottage Ornée (J. Murphy)—Exhibition of Black Art-Treasures—Fancy sketch of a Lady in the costume of a Fairy Queen, by Mrs. Crosby—Portrait of Young and Handsome as a Shepherdess, by Miss F. Young—The castle of flowers—Summer residence of Princess Young and Handsome (W. J. Wilson)—Wreck of the royal yacht Water Lily—Narrow escape of the crew, with the loss of one passenger—Enchanted caverns below the lake (J. Murphy)—Boudoir of the Princess in the Castle of Flowers (J. Murphy)—The dragon's den—Elaborate and gorgeous last scene, arranged and painted by W. J. Wilson—Garden of the Castle of Flowers, and Temple of Love—The Home of Alidor, and the Princess Young and Handsome.

To commence with, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, THE DEAL BOATMAN.

Commence on SATURDAY and MONDAY with MEDEA, in which Mrs. CHARLES POOLE will make her first appearance.

TUESDAY, February 9th, Benefit of Miss FANNY YOUNG.

Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Mr. R. TOLANO.

Under the immediate patronage of the Colonial Shipowners.

Mrs. CHARLES DILLON has kindly consented to sustain the part of MIRIAM.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, February 4th, the performances will commence with (for the first time in the Australian colonies) a new drama, in three acts, entitled

MIRIAM'S CRIME.

This beautiful drama (written by H. T. Craven, Esq., member of the Dramatic Authors' Society) is now running with unexampled success at the Strand Theatre, and has received the unanimous approbation of the whole of the London Press. The character of the heroine is a beautiful creation of the author's fancy, and the piece altogether abounds in striking features of interest.

After which Mr. BROWN will dance his celebrated Breakdown.

To conclude with one of the best burlesques ever written by that talented author, H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled,

LORD BATEMAN, or the Sea Nymph and the Saline Rovers.

Lord Bateman .... Madame Gordon Hyde.

In preparation, the popular drama, entitled THE BLACK DOCTOR.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.

INCREASING POPULARITY of the Old Favourites, the Inimitable CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, who are nightly received with the most enthusiastic applause by CROWDED AUDIENCES.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 4th.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

PART I.

Overture .... Christy's Minstrels
Opening chorus .... Christy's Minstrels
I'd choose to be a daisy .... Mr. C. Stewart
Hat and Feather .... Mr. W. Norton
Where are the Friends of my Youth .... Mr. T. Rainford
Anna Maria Jones .... Mr. H. Leslie
Silver Moonlight Winds .... Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Ring the Banjo .... Mr. W. Norton
Say a kind word when you can .... Mr. T. Rainford
The Bounpels .... Mr. H. Leslie
Selections from IL TROVATORE, introducing the Blacksmith's Chorus—full band .... Christy's.

An interval of ten minutes.

PART II.

Violin Solo .... Mr. A. Nish
Irish Lilt .... Messrs. Norton and Leslie
Patriotic Song, "The Queen's Letter" .. Mr. J. H. Melvyn

The screaming Comic Act called LESSONS IN ELECTRO-BIOLOGY; Or Mesmerism made Easy. Messrs. Nish, Rainford, and Leslie.

Pianoforte Fantasia .... Mr. C. Steel.

The first time of an entirely new Plantation Festival Dance and Chorus, called WHO'S DAT FOOT A BURNING? An interval of ten minutes.

PART III.

To conclude with (for the last time) the Christy's celebrated Burlesque of THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Characters by the Company.

A GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, February 6th.

SECOND GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, on MONDAY next, February 8th, under the immediate patronage of the MINISTRY, upon which occasion the Christy's will appear in a Grand Special Programme.

Plan of the Hall at Mr. J. R. Clarke's, George-street, where alone reserved seats can be secured.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—INSTRUMENTAL PRACTICE, in Mr. Banks' Pianoforte Warehouse, Castlereagh-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. VOCAL practice in St. James' Schoolroom MONDAY, 8th instant, instead of THIS EVENING.

THOMAS J. SOUTHERN, hon. secretary.

THE PAST, Present, and Future told. Enclose sex, birth, and 13 stamps. ASTROLOGY, Post Office.

DELINEATION of Character from handwriting. Enclose specimen, and 13 stamps. SPHINX, Post Office.

DELINEATIONS of CHARACTER given daily, at KELLEY'S Phrenological Chambers, 328, George-st.

BUSHRANGING EXTRAORDINARY.—VANE is at Madame SOHIER'S.

A CARD.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Consulting Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street, 3 doors from Hunter-street.

A CARD.—H. MARSHALL, Church-hill and Balmain. Pianos for SALE or Hire. Tuning, repairing, &c.

DR. VAN BEEKEREN, from New York (U.S.), is to be consulted on all neglected diseases, nervous debility, and all other complaints, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

EAR and EYE DISEASES.—T. WESTROPP, M.R.C.S. England, 223, Castlereagh-st., 11 to 4 p.m.

F. LASTER, agent S. M. HERALD and S. MAIL, 92 South Head Road. Advertisements received.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Messrs. JOHN HILL, jun., and CO., 100, King and Riley streets.

G. LORKING, Tailor, and wholesale manufacturer, 24, York-street, near Barrack-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

GOODLET and SMITH have reduced their price of Baltic Deals, solid and prepared. Saw Mills, Erskine-street.

J. PARTRIDGE, Licensed and General Plumber, 103 and 105, Bathurst-street East.

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—Greatest novelty in photography, at C. J. MORRIS', 251, Pitt-street.

MRS. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road. All kinds Left-off Clothes Purchased. Letters attended to.

NOTICE.—Hair-cutting and Dressing Rooms; Rooms for ladies and children. Wigs, fronts, curls, and all kinds of fancy hair work, at Professor BURNETT'S, 172, Pitt-street North, four doors north of King-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. J. RUSSELL JONES, solicitor, from 179, Castlereagh-street, to corner of Pitt and King streets, over Gould's.

REMOVAL.—LOUIS STYPMANN, Insurance Broker and Commission Agent, has REMOVED to Watson's-buildings, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

REMOVAL.—J. THORNE, Ship-broker, to those more convenient offices lately erected by Messrs. Rowley and Holdsworth, 81, Lower Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS Marine Family Hotel, Botany Bay. VICKERS MOYSE, proprietor.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

TAYLOR'S AMERICAN RIFLE and BOWLING SALOON, next the Prince of Wales Theatre, Castlereagh-street.

W. REDMAN, Solicitor. Office—York-street, opposite Central Police Court.

MONEY to LEND.—For investment on mortgage of real property, £7000, at 7½ per cent. M'CARTHY and SON, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

£1000 TO LEND in small sums. C. H. ROOKE, 375, George-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, in Sydney, or on the Rail, on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, a MEERSCHAUM PIPE and case. Any one taking the same to the MARKER, Volunteer Club, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—Whereas, on Saturday last some person Cut and Maimed a PONY belonging to GEO. HAYLOCK, South Head, the above reward will be given on conviction of the perpetrator of the outrage.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED from Macquarie Grove, near Camden, a Brown PONY, branded ID (small letters), on near shoulder, on or about the 29th January, 1864. Anyone bringing him to Springfield, Narellan, will receive the above reward. Springfield, 3rd February, 1864.

S. TERRY HUGHES.

£2 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday morning, the 22nd ultimo, about Dawes' Point, a young Black and Tan TERRIER BITCH. Any person returning the same at No. 30, Hunter-street, will receive the above reward.

LOST, from Vine Lodge, Berrima, one bright BAY HORSE, branded 3 over B, near shoulder, small star, and hind feet white. £2 reward will be paid to any person bringing the same to H. BADGERY, Esq.; or £5 if stolen, upon conviction of the thief. HENRY BADGERY, jun.

SHIP'S BOAT LOST from alongside schooner Waratah, at Duguid's Wharf; colour black, red bottom, green inside. Finder will be rewarded by W. WILLIAMS, Exchange.

LOST, on TUESDAY EVENING last, a lady's RING; small diamond with opal stone each side. For reward apply to BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

BANK DRAFT.—Supposed to have been stolen a Bank Draft from Bank of New South Wales, Tamworth, in favour of Mrs. M. A. Burdekin, Sydney, dated 21st December, 1863, and numbered Q 2123, for £189 2s. 9d. Payment stopped.

CRICKET.—INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—All-England Eleven versus New South Wales Twenty-two.—CANDIDATES for selection as Players in this Match will oblige by immediately forwarding their name and address to "The Selection Committee," International Match, Lawrence's Depot, George-street, Sydney. Secretaries of the various Clubs will please communicate the names of those members of their club willing to play.

N.B.—The committee are most anxious to make a selection as early as possible, so that those chosen may have sufficient time to practise together.

PETER C. CURTIS } Honorary
D. E. M'DONALD } Secretaries.

DRAFTS on the French Government will be purchased by Captain GUILBAUD, of the French ship Hippocampe. Apply to FROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents.

SYDNEY MAIL.—Advertisements received up to 8 o'clock THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Publishing Office, Pitt and Hunter streets.

A SERMON will be Preached, at the Baptist Chapel, Castlereagh-street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, by the Rev. F. HIBBERD, after which the Ordinance of Christian Baptism will be duly administered. Service to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—Notice is hereby given that a BALLOT, for the Election of three COUNCILLORS, one for each ward, viz.:—Enmore, Kingston, and O'Connell Town, and two AUDITORS for the above municipality, will take place on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at the Newtown School of Arts, near the Railway Bridge. The polling will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, and close at four o'clock in the afternoon. No person will be allowed to vote, any portion of whose rates are in arrear. For the purpose of this election, no rates will be received after MONDAY, the 8th instant.

By order of the Returning-Officer,

W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk, &c.

Council Chambers, Newtown Road, February 3, 1864.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—NOTICE is hereby given that a BALLOT for the election of THREE COUNCILLORS (one Councillor each for the Northern, Eastern, and Western Wards) and TWO AUDITORS will take place on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at the following places, viz.:—The Council Chambers, Botany Road, and an unoccupied stall in the Markets, York-street. The polling will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. No person will be allowed to vote, any portion of whose rates are in arrear.

By order of the Returning officer,

T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

February 2nd, 1864.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—Notice is hereby given that an Election, by ballot, for a Councillor for the South Ward, will take place on TUESDAY first, the 9th instant, at Apsley House, corner of Ann and Darling streets, opposite the Albion Hotel, kept by Mr. Storm, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and finally closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

No person whose rates, or any portion thereof shall then be in arrear, will be allowed to vote at such election.

By order of the Returning-officer,

J. M'DONALD, Council Clerk.

Municipal Council Chambers, Balmain, 3rd February.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND and BONUS declared at the general half-yearly meeting of the above Company on 27th instant, will be payable at their offices, Sussex-street, on and after 1st February proximo. SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

30th January.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF THOMAS GRIFFITHS.—A first dividend of 5s. in the £ will be payable to the Creditors on THURSDAY next, 4th instant, by the undersigned.

D. A. DAVIS, accountant, 311, George-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION.—Gentlemen desirous of contributing to the funds of this Association will please send in their contributions to the Treasurer, GEORGE KING, Esq., O'Connell-street.

FREDERICK A. BELL, secretary.

Pitt street, 3rd February.

FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION.—Committee Rooms, next the Union Bank, Pitt-street.—Gentlemen desirous of aiding this movement, can gain every information from the secretary at the above rooms.

F. A. BELL, secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The EXAMINATION for MATRICULATION in the University will commence on TUESDAY, the 9th February, at 9 a.m. Candidates are requested to communicate their names to the Registrar before the commencement of Lent term.

The subjects of examination are:—

Translation into English of an extract from an easy Latin and an easy Greek author.

Translation into Latin of a piece of English prose.

Arithmetic.

Algebra, to simple equations inclusive.

Geometry, first book of Euclid.

The examination for SCHOLARSHIPS will be held simultaneously with that for matriculation.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, November Part, 3s. 6d., by post 4s. Subscriptions received twelve months, town £2 2s., country £2 7s., postage paid. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

WARREN'S TEN THOUSAND A YEAR, 2 vols., 10s., by post 11s.

The Diary of a Late Physician, 6s., by post 6s. 9d.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE, from 1789 to 1815, 13 vols., £1 15s., by post £3.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

LORD MACAULAY'S History of England, cheap edition, 8 vols., £3, by post £3 6s.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

THE LATE Rev. G. W. RICHARDSON.—This Day published, TWO SERMONS, preached at St. Mark's Church, Darling Point, on Sunday, the 3rd of January, on the occasion of the death of the Rev. G. Walter Richardson, by the Dean of Sydney and Canon Walsh, with a prefatory memoir. J. R. CLARKE, George-street; and JOSEPH COOK and CO., Mort's Passage.

JUST PUBLISHED, SANDS and M'DOUGALL'S Annual REGISTER and ALMANAC, for 1864, 5s., or per post 5s. 8d. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street.

VALENTINES, in endless variety, from a penny to twenty-five shillings each. A liberal discount upon orders for parcels of five shillings and upwards.

C. T. SANDON, stationer, 318, George-street.

VALENTINES, assorted and made up in parcels of 5s. and upwards, per post. SANDON, 318, George-st.

THE NEW STOCK of MUSIC has just arrived, and will be offered at a considerable reduction in price, at W. H. PALING'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square.

MUSIC for the Million at W. H. PALING'S, consisting of all the new and fashionable piano pieces, duets, songs, dance music, &c. Catalogues now printing. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, a handsome Rosewood Cottage PIANO, full compass, and nearly new; price, 25 guineas. 76, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

DR. PERRY and CO.'S well-known Work, price 2s. 6d., can be had at 126, Castlereagh-street, three doors from Hunter-street.

PITH SOLAR HATS, covered in silk.—The balance left (6 cases) for SALE, at 20 per cent. reduction, to close the accounts for this mail. 326, George-street.

F. GARLAND MYLREA.

LADIES' HATS, with other novelties, in the French rooms. HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT.

ESTABLISHED 21 Years. Corner of Pitt and King streets. Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist; Artificial Teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped; moderate charges. Opposite Tongood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

AT GRAHAM'S, 116, King-street, Male and Female Servants of good character on hire for town or country.

A GROOM wanted. Apply at T. DRISCOLL'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

A SHIP CARPENTER wanted for the Fanny Merriman. Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf.

A SMALL COTTAGE required, to Purchase (cash) immediately. Address, with full particulars, 46, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo.

AS GOVERNESS.—A Lady, thoroughly efficient in tuition, is open to ENGAGEMENT. English, French, music, &c. References given. Address DELTA, No. 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

A YOUNG Married Man, no encumbrance, wishes for EMPLOYMENT; is a good single, pair, or four-in-hand driver; has driven on the roads before. First-class references. Address, E. R., 388, Pitt-street South.

A CATHOLIC LADY desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Resident GOVERNESS; teaches English, Pianoforte, French, and Italian. Can be highly recommended. Address A. Z., 195, Castlereagh-street.

A PROFESSOR of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, recently from England, gives LESSONS in Private Families, and LECTURES at Ladies' and Gentlemen's Academies. Address HENRY H. THOMPSON, 159, Woolloomooloo-street.

COTTAGE wanted, in the suburbs, 4 or 5 rooms; state rent. J. S., HERALD Office.

CASE MAKERS WANTED, at JOHN BOOTH'S, Balmain Sawmill.

CABINET MAKER WANTED, for the country. Apply at JOHN BOOTH'S Timber Yard, Sussex-st.

CART BODY MAKERS, BARROW MAKERS, COACH SMITH, a good hand; and IMPROVERS wanted, at ENEVER'S Coach and Cart Factory, 506, George-street, opposite Police Court.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1478622

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTS.—Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon, on THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, for supplies for Army and Navy services, and Army Hospitals, at Sydney, from the 1st April, 1864, to 31st March, 1865, inclusive.

Printed forms of tender, containing details and conditions of contract, and any further particulars, can be obtained at this office, between the hours of 10 and 3.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Tenders for Army and Navy Supplies."

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 19th January, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.

Annual revenue, upwards of	£75,000	0	0
Accumulated and invested funds, upwards of	180,000	0	0
New premiums, received in 1863, exceed	18,600	0	0
New assurances, completed in 1863, exceed	431,800	0	0

Directors:
GEORGE KING, Esq., Chairman.
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy Chairman.
Robert Gilfillan, Esq. | The Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C.
S. A. Joseph, Esq. | Samuel Thompson, Esq.
Medical Referee:
SPROTT BOYD, Esq., M.D., No. 6, Lyons-terrace, Hyde-Park.

ASSURANCES on single or joint lives.

ANNUITIES—PRESENT, DEFERRED, and REVERSIONARY.

ENDOWMENTS for the education of children, or establishing them in life, or for old age.

PROFITS periodically ascertained, and divided annually among the members of the Society, greatly exceed those of any other office.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES—PROTECTION OF ALL POLICIES after a time to members and their families against the claims of creditors.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE of city and suburban real estate.

PROSPECTUSES, and every information, may be obtained from the Agents and Medical Referees, and at the Principal Office.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON,
Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street.
January 1st, 1864. No. 1.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—THIRD QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION.—The books of the SOCIETY CLOSE on the LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY INSTANT, for the current year's business.

ALL PROPOSALS MADE BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS OF ONE YEAR MORE THAN THOSE EFFECTED LATER IN THE YEAR, IN TERMS OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY.

At the second investigation into the society's affairs, it was found that the transactions of the previous five years had been so profitable as to produce a surplus of more than fifty per cent. on the liabilities. More than one-third of the assets was profit, actually realised and invested for the exclusive benefit of the members of the society and their surviving friends.

The following instances will show the results to individual members.

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY for £500, effected at the age of 40.

Policy.	Amount assured with previous bonus. £	s.	d.	Bonus, 1859. £	s.	d.	Total Policy, 1859. £	s.	d.	Reduction of premium in lieu of present bonus. £	s.	d.	Cash value of present bonus. £	s.	d.	Annual prospective addition till next investigation. £	s.	d.
June 1849	581	13	7	110	19	5	692	13	0	4	18	7	51	7	3	12	6	7
Mrch 1851	551	8	11	86	9	2	637	18	1	3	13	6	36	8	10	12	7	0
April 1852	500	0	0	57	0	11	557	0	11	2	6	1	34	15	10	9	10	0

A deferred annuity for the original sum of £20, to commence in 1867, is now £29 1s. 10d.

An Endowment Policy payable in 1870, on the nominee coming of age, for the original amount of £400, is now one for £503 17s. 9d.

☞ The attention of assurers is requested to the following important privileges granted by the Legislature of New South Wales to the members of this Society.

All its policies are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.

Policies effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.

The families of small assurers are saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the Society's agents or medical referees in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney,
February 1st, 1864.

INSURANCE ON WOOL.—Marine Insurance on Wool, by first-class vessels, effected at reduced rates.
ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent New Zealand Insurance Company.
Macquarie-place, 28th January.

METCALFE'S MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 9, Bridge-street, Sydney.
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
Agents in Newcastle—Messrs. J. Ward and Co.
London—J. B. Metcalfe, Esq., Lloyd's.
Marine Surveyor—Captain Kendall.

MARINE risks on GOODS, to and from all parts of the world, and time or voyage risks on SHIPS, taken at lowest current rates; particulars of which can be obtained at the OFFICE.

Policies to Great Britain are granted in triplicate if required, payable in London.

M. METCALFE, Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.
Capital, £2,000,000.
Accumulated and Invested Funds, £1,374,000.

The undersigned has been appointed the Company's AGENT for New South Wales, and is authorised to insure from fire on the most favourable terms.

HENRY MOORE, agent.
Moore's Wharf.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.—POLICIES issued by this company are now entitled to all the benefits conferred by the "Life Assurance Encouragement Act," of 1862.

Particular attention is requested to the bonus and half-premium scale peculiar to this company. Under the new Act assurers are protected against the operation of the insolvency laws, and married women can effect policies in their own names. Endowments for children, and every other form of assurance can be effected without delay or expense, at the chief office in Wynyard-square, or any of the company's agencies.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company continues to grant POLICIES of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and on wool therein, for long or short periods, at the current rates of premium.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Wynyard-square.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.
EDWARD FLOOD, Esq. | JOHN BINNY, Esq.
J. B. RUNDLE, Esq. | R. C. WEEKES, Esq.
M. ALEXANDER, Esq., M.L.A.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. DONALDSON, LAMBERT, and CO.

This Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Under this head, the returns issued by the Imperial Parliament fully prove the high character this Company has ever maintained with the British public; the INCREASE in payments of duty, without the aid of amalgamations and purchases, being considerably in excess of any other Provincial Office.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all the insurance companies in this colony, viz:—

First Class.—On buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-houses only, from 3s to 6s 6d per cent. per annum.

Second Class.—On buildings occupied for the storage of merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s 6d to 11s 6d per cent.

Third Class.—From 12s 6d to 25s per cent. Special risks will be taken at equitable rates.

SURVEYOR.—WILLIAM WEAVER, Esq., C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to two per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they had been current, and to this fact the attention of intending insurers is particularly invited.

Policies are issued and claims settled by the undersigned, in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—DR. O'BRIEN, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished, on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.
Head Office, corner of George and King streets.
Capital, £200,000, with power to increase to £500,000.
Directors:
J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Chairman.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq. | A. THOMSON, Esq.
W. HARBOTTLE, Esq. | G. THORNTON, Esq.
Auditors:
JOHN ALGER, Esq. | O. B. EBSWORTH, Esq.
Manager:
J. THOS. FORD, Esq.
Accountant:
W. WOOLLEY, Esq.
Solicitors:
Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS.

Special Notice.—This bank is now OPEN for the transaction of usual banking business.

Rates of Discount as under, viz.—
7 per cent. for bills having a currency of 3 months
8 ditto ditto 4 ditto
9 ditto ditto ditto beyond that period.
Bills will be discounted daily at noon.

Fixed Deposits.—The following rates will be allowed, viz.
On deposits for 15 days—interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
Ditto 3 months, ditto 4 ditto
Ditto 6 months, ditto 5 ditto
For longer periods, and on sums of £2000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st February, 1864.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the last Will and testament and codicil of GEORGE JOHN ROGERS, formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, solicitor, and lately of Mallow, in Ireland, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARTHA ROGERS, the widow of the said deceased, and sole executrix, named and appointed in and by the last will and testament and codicil of the above-named George John Rogers, deceased, intends, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate, with the exemplification of the said will, testament, and codicil annexed may be granted to her.

Dated this first day of February, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, proctor for the said Executrix, No. 177, Pitt-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of WILLIAM GREEN, of East Maitland, saddler.

TAKE NOTICE that application will be made by the above-named insolvent to his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, at Sydney, on THURSDAY, the eleventh day of February next, at eleven a.m., that his estate be released from sequestration, on the grounds set forth in the affidavit of the above-named insolvent sworn and filed herein.

Dated the twenty-eighth day of January, A.D. 1864.

ROBERT PALMER ABBOTT, agent for Joseph O'Meagher, attorney for insolvent.

NOTICE OF ACCOUNTS CURRENT, AND PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION, LODGED.—IN INSOLVENCY.—In the estates as under.—Accounts and plans in the above estates, showing dividends in the pound on concurrent claims proved (after providing for preferential claims in full), now lie for inspection in the Office of Insolvent Estates, King-street, Sydney. They may be inspected by the insolvent, any creditor, or other person interested, for days from date hereof: And any such person conceiving himself aggrieved by any charge or provision in the said account or plan, may, within that time, enter his objection in writing in the said Office, stating the grounds; and he shall, at same time, serve notice upon the Official Assignee, and upon any party affected thereby, to show cause in due course why the said account or plan should not be amended. Otherwise, the Official Assignee will on the eighteenth day of February next, apply to confirm the same as lodged.

JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.
Dated at Sydney, the 29th day of January, 1864.
J. H. SINE, 5s. 8½d. in the pound.
W. HAYLE, 3s. 5½d. ditto.
J. N. WOODWARD, 1s 6¼d. ditto.
THOMAS BAKER (deceased), 4 3-16d. ditto; an amended plan reduced by additional proofs.
W. DOUGLASS, 1s. 3¼d. ditto; second dividend.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

AUSTRALIAN FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 100, King-street, near Pitt-street.

Messrs. JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., having now completed the extensive alterations in the premises and show-rooms of the above establishment, beg leave to announce that they will feel honoured by a visit of inspection from their friends and the public in general.

November 28th.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

TO FRUIT GROWERS, Vineyard Proprietors, and others.—The undersigned, having been requested by several of the largest and most influential of the proprietors of orchards, &c., in the county of Cumberland to undertake the SALE of their FRUIT, begs to notify that he is now prepared to hold daily sales by auction, at the Railway Auction Depot, or at any other place requested. The attention of those interested is drawn to the fact that all produce sold by auction at the above Depot is taken there free of cartage, and is also free of market dues. THOMAS DAWSON, Post Office Chambers, George-street, Sydney.

DR. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, may be confidentially consulted on nervous debility, skin diseases, local weakness, lassitude, &c., at their residence, 126, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street, Sydney. Consultations daily, from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m.

DR. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, take this opportunity of informing patients residing in the interior or at a distance, that they can be most successfully treated by correspondence, and have the remedies applicable to their several disorders forwarded to any part of the colony.

N.B.—The most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

ESTABLISHED DENTIST.—Mr. M. EMANUEL continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, best workmanship and moderate charges. TEETH STOPPED, 5s.; TEETH EXTRACTED, 2s. 6d. ☞ Note the address—the OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, ten doors south of Hunter-street.

RECOMMENDED by the Medical Profession.—CHARCOAL LOZENGES, a specific for indigestion, bile, flatulence, fetor of breath, and all disorders of the stomach.

Sold only, in boxes 1s. each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, Chemist, 84, King-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Precaution.—The cause of half the maladies of mankind is due to the neglect of trifling symptoms, which these Pills will cure at once. They remove coughs, colds, indigestion, headache, lassitude, and low spirits, with certainty and safety. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

COLLODION.—A fresh supply of Hardwick's celebrated Positive and Negative Collodion, with separate iodiser. A. J. WATT and CO., importers of photographic chemicals, 534, George-street.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the medical profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the acidulated lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons, and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

TERRIBLE DISFIGUREMENTS arise from external diseases, and unless the distempered blood which causes them be purged of its poison by the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—the most potent of all detergents—the sufferers will not only seek relief for themselves in vain, but will also transmit the disorders as an inheritance to their children. Both sexes, at all periods of life, will find this unrivalled vegetable remedy a swift and radical cure for eruptions, sores, ulcers, glandular swellings, rheumatism, and almost every disease which disfigures or distorts the outward form, including mercurial complaints. For sale by all druggists. J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 217, Pitt-street, Sydney.

A STITCH IN TIME, &c.—Thousands delay taking purgatives when needed from the suffering accruing therefrom, such as nausea, griping pains, and general prostration, unfitting them for active exertion afterwards. Now, no such results follow the use of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS; the sleep is never disturbed; no nausea nor pain is felt; the appetite is increased at once; the system strengthened permanently, and the cure complete. These pills are "purely vegetable"—act directly on the liver—making them the best anti-bilious medicine known. Sold by all druggists; price 1s. 6d. per phial. J. and E. ROW, sole agent, 217, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SICKNESS AT THE MINES.—It is a terrible thing for the miner to be prostrated by disease in his far-off camp, where privations are many and comforts few. To protect themselves against such a contingency, let all who propose visiting the gold-fields, provide themselves with a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. All things beneath the sun are more or less fallible, but, if human testimony massed together in volumes, and of the strongest kind, be worth a straw, then this famous preparation is the best protection against the diseases which infest new regions, that has yet been discovered, and is, in fact, as infallible as anything concocted by human skill can be. Thousands who have tried it declare that a dash of it will neutralise the pernicious qualities of unwholesome water, and that its habitual use will so brace the system as to render it capable of repelling the deleterious influence of miasma. In California it is a most popular article, and used almost universally by the miners as a diet-drink. Wherever its properties become known and appreciated, all ordinary stimulants are discarded, and this pure and healthful vegetable tonic substituted for them.

FARINA.—This preparation consists of the granules of true Indian Corn, combined with two other farinaceous substances also of American production, prepared by the manufacturers in a most careful way, and entirely freed from all extraneous matter, and will be found the purest, most wholesome, and agreeable food for invalids and children, which has ever been introduced.

Sold in 1-lb. packets at 1s. each, by the manufacturers, A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite the Police Office, Sydney.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519 George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

FIFTY-EIGHT PACKAGES OF DRUGS, now landing from the Walter Hood—
Cases of Dr. de Jongh's cod liver oil
Ditto Langton's ditto
Ditto Old Dr. Townsend's sarsaparilla
Ditto superior Pastille de Gomme
20 casks prime canary seed
Corrosive sublimate, in jars
Elastic silk stockings and knee-caps
Black enamelled oil silk
Medicine chests, all sizes, &c.
W. LARMER, importer, 312, George-street.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT for the Australian colonies, Great Britain and Ireland, HAYES' PATENT CONCENTRATED SPECIFIC, for the Prevention and Cure of Scab in Sheep; for the cure of Footrot, and for cutaneous diseases in cattle, dogs, and other animals; and also for the cure of blight, &c., in trees and plants.

This preparation has now been extensively in use by the principal flockmasters of Victoria and the adjacent colonies for upwards of twelve months, and the demand for it is daily increasing. Its complete efficacy as a cure has long become an established fact and the testimonials which have been received from several of the most experienced squatters are of themselves sufficient to mark it as one of the most important discoveries of modern days for the interests of the pastoral community. It is more certain, more simple in its application, and considerable less costly than any other remedy that has ever been applied to the prevention or cure of scab in sheep.

Certificates from the Board of Agriculture, and testimonials to its efficacy from the following gentlemen, can be seen at the agents.

Mr. Carr, inspector of sheep
Mr. Matson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture
Messrs. Winter Brothers, Colbinabbin
Mr. Kelly, Kamarooka
Mr. W. Snodgrass, Tarwell
Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Ready Creek
Mr. James Bart, Glenmore—of Messrs. Griffiths and Green
Mr. John Ritchie, Fiery Creek
Mr. Thomas Brown, jun., Yaloak Vale
Mr. C. S. Morrow, Mooreep
Mr. John Thornton, Heathcote
Messrs. H. M. and H. Baird, Mount Bute
Mr. William Fenton, Terrieks West
Mr. Thomas M'Kellar, Strathkellar.

References also are permitted to the Hon. S. G. Henty, Mr. G. Urquhart, and other gentlemen who have practically tested the solution.

The price is 6d. per lb., in drums or casks, one of the latter being the quantity required for 2000 gallons of water, bringing the cost of the solution under 1¼d. per gallon.

To be had of the Sydney agents:—
Messrs. Mort and Co.
Messrs. Richardson and Wrench
Mr. Archibald Stuart
Mr R. P. Raymond.

FOR HORSES.—GIBTON'S ERADICATING WORM AND CONDITION POWDER.—These Powders are recommended as a safe and certain remedy for destroying every species of worm that afflicts the horse, as they supersede all other medicines, by giving him additional strength and vigour, purifying his blood, and adding a fine gloss to his coating; and may be given without making any alteration in his food, or intermission in his labour.

Sold in boxes, accompanied by a "Treatise on Worms."

CAUTION.—A spurious preparation, called Gibton's Worm and Condition Powder for Horses, is put forth in this colony. The public are therefore respectfully requested to note the following statement of facts.

On the 4th August, 1848, the late Mr. Robert Nassau Gibton, of Dublin, assigned, for a large sum of money, then paid to him, the recipe and sole property in this celebrated Horse Medicine, to Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, of 67, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, by whom only it is now prepared.

The fac-simile signature of the late Mr. R. N. Gibton appears on each outside wrapper, and the fac-simile signature and arms of the said Mr. William Edwards is pasted round each box. All others are spurious and deceptions on the public.

MAGNIFICENT JEWELLERY and WATCHES, just unpacked, ex mail steamer Madras, consisting of
Ladies' and gentlemen's diamond and fancy rings
Diamond bracelets, necklets, and earrings
Revolving cameo, leaf-covered miniatures, and fancy dress brooches (new patterns)
New charms
Secret miniature lockets
Opal, diamond, and cameo scarf pins
Silver and gold-mounted leather alberts
Jet chains
Engraved and enamelled ladies' gold watches, with platina movements
Cricket, billiard, and hunting meerschaum pipes, direct from Vienna, &c.
At A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street. (First floor).

LADIES' HATS, with other novelties, in the French rooms. HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Beeby and Dunstan's superfine and flax. Now landing ex Euphrates and Freak. BEILBY and SCOTT.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR, extra superfine, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

LUCERNE SEED, Seed Wheat, Canary Seed, Caraways for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY, hogsheads, quarters, cases, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

WINDOW GLASS, 1000 boxes, 10 x 8 to 60 x 33 inches, and 16 to 32 ounce weight, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

PITCH and TAR (Stockholm), oakum, felt, metal, canvas, twine, oils, turpentine, white and red lead, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MAURITIUS SUGAR MATS for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

TUBS, Buckets, Clothes Pins, Axe Handles, &c., for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

XXX GUINNESS' Dublin Stout, (quarts and pints), Whisky, Kinahan's Dublin LL, and pine-apple rum; sherry Amontillado, Gonzales, and West India Madeira. G. S. LEATHES, 106, Pitt-street.

DALGLEISH TO THE RESCUE.

THE report of the Committee of the House on the Customs' Duties Bill has been adopted by a majority of ONE. If we cannot call this a great fact, it is at least highly suggestive. It conveys a painful impression of the state of the House and the colony that such a vote should have been carried by any majority, however slender. No doubt, it is a compliment to the Ministry rather than to their measure. Several of the most respected names among the "ayes" are those of men who would have supported any conceivable impost rather than risk a return of the men and the system that have brought us into our present difficulties. But, making all due allowance for this, we cannot but regret that so many members of the Assembly should have regarded this first instalment of Protection either as a positive good, or as the best refuge from yet greater evils. Painful, again, must be the feelings of some of those gentlemen who, throughout the whole of a discussion involving the most important commercial and financial principles, have not only held their peace, but even failed to deliver the silent testimony of a vote, when that vote might have had a decisive effect.

Per contra, this measuring-case majority suggests some comforting reflections. Mr. Eagar's additions to the tariff are not yet law; the Assembly is not yet finally committed to a perilous and retrogressive scheme, nor in any case need we fear such a majority on the third reading as might seem to hamper the independent action of the Council. And even if the measure be carried, it will be under circumstances which will render it little tempting as a precedent, and utterly valueless as an indication of public opinion.

There was one circumstance connected with the vote of Tuesday night touching which we can hardly say whether it was of a pleasant or of a painful character. It was, however, too remarkable to be passed without some notice—whether that of a smile at the appropriate occasion whereon obtrusive folly ran riot, or of a sigh for the fallen state of our Colonial Legislature.

Mr. Dalgleish replied, and concluded the debate on behalf of the Government!

We can make large allowance for a Ministry worn out by long vigils, and harassed by a multitude of divisions, whereof by far the greater part were purely vexatious. We can imagine, too, that members of the Government may well have felt reluctance to rise, when the doing so might have seemed to entail upon them the necessity of replying to charges of "fraud and robbery," or "damnable corruption." But they need not have "sounded the very bass string of humility"; there might have been some choice of a champion. If Achilles and Patroclus were in their tents the lot might have been cast on some ponderous but respectable Ajax; at all events, the honours of the field should not have been devolved on the Thersites of West Sydney. Whether that honorable gentleman was bent on justifying the high eulogium passed on him that evening by a brother patriot, who described him as "that most talkative, browbeating, and unscrupulous" personage, or whether he obeyed the simple impulse of a garrulous, vituperative, and illogical spirit, it is not for us to say. Certain it is, however, that in concluding a discussion which had mainly consisted of personalities, he contrived to bear off the honours of the evening for abuse and misrepresentation, without ever hitting on an argument except in the way of stumbling over it. The first part of his speech referred to sundry charges of bribery and corruption, which had come (certainly with a bad grace enough) from the other side of the House. We do not quarrel with him *for* replying to these; but we may be pardoned the wish that he had found something newer and more satisfactory in the way of defence than the two retorts generally current in our Assembly, "You're a liar," and "You're another." But invention—unless in the way of facts—is not the honorable member's *forte*. Next came an attack upon a petition to the Upper House, at present in course of signature. Against this he made two statements; one, in indirect terms, that the signatures were obtained by money or deception; the other, direct enough, that it had not been resolved on at any public meeting. The latter of these which is fact, probably indicates the answer to the former, which we believe to be a gross fiction. The petition is meant to be signed by persons sufficiently educated to know the importance of Free Trade, and the nature of the danger with which it is new menaced, and has, therefore, not needed the noisy recommendation of what is often miscalled a "public" meeting. Possibly it had been safer for Mr. Dalgleish's character for prudence (to say nothing of veracity) if he had deferred his comments on the petition till after it had been presented. With the onslaught on the petition, however, he joined attack on a "so-called Free Trade League," whom he alleged to have gotten it up. We do not exactly understand whom or what the honorable member means; he has blundered either in his description of the body, or in his statement of the proceedings, or in both. But we know that there is a Free Trade Association which may yet give some trouble to dabblers in Protectionism. There is no want of publicity in its proceedings, and amongst its supporters are sundry gentlemen who might teach Mr. Dalgleish much on monetary and commercial questions, had he only the candour and modesty to learn. Who is he, that he should pretend to despise the views of our leading mercantile men? Men who were conversant with financial questions long ere he thought of commencing business as a patriot, and forgetting the rust of old iron in the display of native brass. We have indeed heard it said that the spirit of petty trade is narrow, and that of commerce large and liberal; but if the hon. member should fail to talk himself into a Government billet, he might do worse than to expand his dealings and his ideas together, and fit himself to be the associate of men at whom he professes to sneer.

It is, perhaps, unreasonable to call on the honorable member for sound arguments in defence of a false position, but there may be decorum even in sophistry. "What did it matter," asked Mr. Dalgleish, "to the working man, who had so much a year to pay, what he paid it on? Whether it was on tea and sugar, or whether it was on boots and shoes, it came to the same thing in the end." Does he really suppose that this will go down with the working men. He will find them quite sharp enough to see that, *in addition* to a light duty on tea and sugar, of which they pay only a small fraction, he proposes to saddle them with a heavy duty on boots and shoes, far the greater proportion of which will fall on their shoulders.

We have no time to notice the stale clap-trap about the "vast amount of misery in the colony, owing to the want of employment." No legislation will prevent fluctuations in the labour market; and, no doubt, there are many labourers hanging about Sydney who would do better to carry their labour to the country districts. But at all times, and under all circumstances, the large class who work at high wages for three days in the week, and *loaf* or drink the other three, will be the loudest clamourers against lack of employment.

The hon. gentleman stated, in conclusion, that "if the country decided upon free trade he apprehended they would decide that the whole revenue of the colony should be collected by direct taxation." We rather apprehend that the country will do no such thing. Being already in the substantial enjoyment of free trade, while at the same time raising a large revenue by indirect taxation, which pinches nobody, but falls mainly on the wealthier classes, the colony will "let well alone." It will not disturb our present tried and approved tariff, but in aid of it, will increase our direct taxation whenever peculiar circumstances shall make our ordinary revenue temporarily insufficient for our wants.

But we will tell the honorable and garrulous member what the country would do, if allowed the opportunity of "deciding on Free Trade." It would indignantly repel this attack on our commercial freedom: this bill in whose favour he has declaimed so much, and argued so little. This result would, we admit, have some attendant drawbacks. A general election in a democracy is always attended by grave evils, political and social. Yet we breathe more freely when we remember that it might possibly deliver us from Mr. Dalgleish.

CRITIC.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JURY COURT.
BEFORE the Chief Justice and a special jury of twelve.
HENDERSON V. GILL.

The trial of this case was resumed, and lasted the whole day without being concluded. It will probably last several days.

BANCO COURT.
Before Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.
OSBORNE AND ANOTHER V. RUDD AND ANOTHER.

The trial of this case, also, lasted the entire day without concluding.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE Mr. J. S. Dowling, Judge.
PETERS V. BRYCE.

Plaintiff sued on a promissory note for the amount of £115 14s. 2d, for goods supplied by him, a wine and spirit merchant, of Sydney, to James Bryce, at the time of the transactions a publican at Lawrence Town, Clarence River. This promissory note was one of three, which, with a bill of sale, were given to plaintiff by Mr. Bryce, senior, as security for his claim. Subsequently an arrangement was made between plaintiff and defendant, by which the interest of the latter was transferred to James Bryce, junior, who in discharge of the same, or in consideration of the plaintiff staying any proceedings (which it appeared he had threatened on the bill of sale) in the matter, agreed to brand and deliver at the wharf at Grafton, 100,000 feet of ironbark timber. This agreement was fulfilled, and the timber, to the extent of about 104,000 feet, was brought to Sydney in the brig Mimie, and delivered; but plaintiff, although receiving it, denied that it was his brand thereon, or that it was according to agreement in regard to quality, and, in consequence, caused a survey to be held on it. It was stated that the timber, instead of being worth upwards of £400, was not worth more than £300, thus leaving defendant still indebted to a considerable extent to the plaintiff. As soon as the timber was delivered at the wharf at Grafton, the bill of sale, and two of the promissory notes, were delivered to Bryce, junior, by Mr. Samson, a mutual friend of both parties, at Grafton, and a receipt given; but there was no application for the third note until October last,—about nine months after the timber was delivered, when the attorney of Mr. Bryce, junior, applied to plaintiff for the promissory note now sued upon. This he refused to deliver, on the ground that Bryce senior was still indebted to him. The attorney then commenced an action, now pending in the Supreme Court, with a view to obtain this note,—and hence the present action. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. M. H. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Salomons for defendant.

WALKER V. HARWELL.

Plaintiff claimed £3 as balance due on a piano sold for £15. The defendant, before purchasing the piano, pointed out that it was out of order; the plaintiff repaired it and delivered it, and on the following morning he received £12 on account, the remaining £3 being left for six months; but about a month afterwards defendant complained to plaintiff that it was again out of order. In consequence of this the money was not paid. Verdict for plaintiff.

HALWOOD V. SMITH.

Plaintiff claimed £6 2s. 9d. for work done, and the defendant not appearing judgment went by default.

WHITE V. SULLIVAN.

This was an action to recover the third of £42 10s., the amount paid by one M'Mahon, a squatter, as commission to the firm of Pitt and Sullivan (of which White stated he was then a partner), or Sullivan and White, for the sale of wool. It appeared that Sullivan instructed White to go to Mr. George Hill and tell him to sell the wool. The wool was accordingly sold by Hill, and the amount stated above was paid by M'Mahon to the plaintiff, who placed it to Sullivan's credit in the bank. Subsequently, the sum of £10 was paid by defendant, through plaintiff, to Hill, and now plaintiff sued for his share in the transaction. At the previous sitting of the Court the claim was brought against Pitt and Sullivan, as partners, when a verdict for the defence was recorded; now the action was brought as against Sullivan, under the belief that Pitt had nothing to do with it, and did not share in the profits. Defendant denied that plaintiff was partner in the firm, but that he had a private arrangement with him, by which he received a certain commission on all business brought to the office. He also denied that plaintiff had anything to do with the transaction beyond giving instructions to Mr. Hill, the wool being sold on his (defendant's) account. Verdict for the defendant, on the plea of never indebted. Mr. Driver for plaintiff, Mr. M. H. Stephen for defendant.

WHITE V. PITT AND ANOTHER.

In this case (similar to the last) a verdict for the defendant was recorded for £30 4s. on a set-off, without arguing it before the Court.

WHITE V. PITT AND ANOTHER.

This case was settled in a similar manner to the last, only in this case a verdict was recorded for the plaintiff, £33 6s. 8d.

Several other cases were disposed of, but they were all for the recovery of trifling amounts, and were entirely devoid of any public interest.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Martin J. Butler, a third meeting. Insolvent attended, but no creditor.

In the estate of Randle and Gibbons, a third meeting. Eleven debts were proved. The official assignee read his report—one resolution in which was adopted, and the other (as to the allowance of insolvents' furniture) was postponed until the 11th instant.

In the estate of Furlong and Kennedy, an adjourned special meeting; postponed until the 11th instant.

In the estate of William G. Ducat, an adjourned single meeting. Two debts were proved, insolvent was examined, and the official assignee was directed to realise all the assets, excepting only the household furniture, valued at £1. Insolvent was directed to make affidavit as respecting the ownership of certain property in his house at the date of sequestration.

In the estate of Mary Clinton, an adjourned single meeting: postponed until Tuesday next.

In the estate of John Keane, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Charles Brown, of Sussex-street, commission agent, a special meeting was held, at which five debts were proved.

SURRENDER.

William Nettleton, of Windellima, farmer. Liabilities, £323 14s. 5d. Assets, £307. Deficit, £16 14s. 5d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, February 4.—Charles H. Powell, George H. Rogers, single, David Wiley, first, Thomas Walsh, Frederick Bradley, special, for proof of debts, 16, Denis P. Keogh, adjourned second, postponed third, and for examination. Michael A. Hayes, adjourned single.

Friday, 5.—Henry Hayes, Alexander Watt, John Keane, second. William Croley, adjourned single. John T. Finnimore, Thomas W. Smith, single. William Ellis, first.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Caldwell, G. Hill, and Chapman.

Twenty prisoners (one by remand) were brought before the Court, of which number nine were discharged and one was remanded.

James Remington and Frances Davidson were brought before the Court charged with riotous conduct. The constable was required by their Worships to describe the riotous conduct, and in reply said that he saw the male defendant assault the female, who in self-defence struck him in return; he (the constable) wished Davidson to give Remington into custody for an assault; she refused to comply with his wish, and he took them both for riotous conduct. The man was fined 20s., and the female was discharged. Two other persons were fined 20s. each, and three [10s. each, some for riotous conduct and some for obscene language.

Bernard Kilpatrick and John Christie were charged by sergeant Lee with having assaulted him in the execution of his duty. The sergeant deposed that between one and two this morning he saw the defendants in York-street, and seeing one of them stoop he went towards them; they walked away; at the spot where he observed the stooping he found a man lying, of whom, when he had aroused him, he inquired what those men had been doing, and received for answer that they wanted to rob him; thereupon he followed defendants into Beattie's-lane, told them what the man had said, and asked them to go back with him; Kilpatrick said that he lived there (at the house near which he and the other were standing)—that he would not go back, nor should any policeman take him; witness took him by the collar, whereupon Kilpatrick took hold of him (witness) by the arm and Christie by the collar; Christie dragged him back, and Kilpatrick broke away; witness blew his whistle, and constable Goldrick came; they conducted defendants back to the man, who said that neither had he been robbed, nor had any one done anything to him; they were then locked up defendants for assaulting him in the execution of his duty. On cross-examination, Lee said he was very mild with defendants, seeing them to be respectable men; when he told them why he wished them to go back, and upon Kilpatrick saying "all right," he may have said "If I had been a little earlier I would have made it all right for you, for attempting to rob that man in York-street." Kilpatrick said that he would ask no more questions of the officer, but state the simple circumstances of the case. They had been sitting up with the friends of a deceased person and were returning home; crossing York-street towards Beattie's-lane, where they reside, they passed a man lying on the ground, and stopped an instant, but, seeing that he was asleep, passed on; he was in the act of opening his gate when Lee came up, and in reply to his challenge, they said that they would accompany him as soon as he (Kilpatrick) had his hat, which had fallen over the gate; Lee said, "You shall come at once unless you are a better man than I am," and then the scuffle took place. The Police Magistrate said that under all the circumstances they would dismiss the case.

George Cusack, charged with stealing tools, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or be imprisoned seven days.

Elizabeth Watson was summarily convicted of having stolen one watch, one bottle of gin, and two window blinds, valued at 40s., the property of John Henry Nixon, and was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

Margaret Cullen was found to be a dangerous lunatic, caused by intemperate habits, and was sent to Darlinghurst gaol until she shall be released in due course of law.

On the summons paper were six cases, two of which were postponed, two were struck out for want of prosecution, and one was dismissed. In Galway v. Wells, defendant pleaded guilt; to an information charging him with having made use of abusive words, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £5, with 5s. 6d. costs of Court and 21s. professional costs to Mr. Forster, or to be imprisoned six weeks.

WATER POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE Mr. R. Ronald, Mr. M. Asher, and Mr. F. Day.

Henry Thomas, a seaman of the Planet, apprehended for desertion, was, at the master's request, put on board his ship.

There were on the summons list fourteen cases against cabmen and draymen, who, on the information of Richard Stubbs (inspector of licensed vehicles), were charged with plying unlicensed cabs or drays for hire. Michael Foord, who had been previously warned, was fined 40s.; and Charles Aaron, Daniel Gallagher, Thomas Whale, J. L. Cradock, and George Lord, were fined 10s. each with costs. The other cases were dismissed on payment of costs of Court.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Osborne and another v. Rudd and another (part heard).—The jury summoned for this Court need not attend until Friday.

JURY COURT.—Special Jury of twelve—Henderson v. Gill (part heard).

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Tooth v. Macleay, taxation; re Berry (a lunatic), minutes; Norton and another v. Hagan and another, minutes.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.
CAUSE LIST.

59 Clark v. Allison	82 Hawley v. Gurban
60 M'Ardell v. Hanratty	84 Viney v. Robinson
61 Clarke v. Flanagan	91 Frady v. Wiseman
63 Thorne v. Peters	95 Creese v. Ball
64 Mort and another v. Hughes and another	96 Taylor v. Dixon
72 Gates v. Levy	101 Moss and others v. [illegible]
75 Ebsworth v. Lyne	104 Robertson v. Wiggs
76 Enwright v. Mellam	105 Hanley v. Richards
79 Ryan v. Baptist	110 Walker v. Laing
80 Moore v. Strong	111 Bevis v. Palmer.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Return for the Week ending January 23, 1864.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Temperature. Minimum Shade.	Maximum Shade.	Maximum Sun.	Humidity.	[illegible]
Sun. Jan. 17	29·584	29·555	29·740	60·5	89·9	150·6	[illegible]	
Mon. ...18	·873	·611	·644	64·3	77·9	137·6	[illegible]	
Tues. ...19	·810	·621	·612	66·3	80·1	127·5	[illegible]	
Wed. ...20	·569	·567	·664	70·1	91·0	167·1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur. ...21	·747	·716	·790	65·0	77·6	131·9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. ...22	·750	·634	·612	67·8	78·2	131·6	[illegible]	
Sat. ...23	·622	·584	·701	*	83·6	163·5	[illegible]	
Mean	29·706	29·611	29·709	65·7	83·9	150·4	[illegible]	[illegible]

Date.	Winds. Direction. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Force. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Amount of Cloud. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
Sun. Jan. ...17	NW	E b N	S b E	1	2	4	0	0	[illegible]
Mon. ...18	NE	E	NE	1	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues. ...19	NNE	NE	ENE	2	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. ...20	0	SSE	S	0	2	1	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur. ...21	SSE	E	NE	1	2	1	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. ...22	ENE	ENE	NE	1	3	1	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat. ...23	SSW	NE	S b W	2	1	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

REMARKS.

Sunday, January 17th. Mercury in Bar. cistern oscillating.
Monday, 18th. Fine and warm; clouded over about 8 p.m.
Tuesday, 19th. Hazy; fresh sea breeze up to 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 20th. Drops of rain at intervals from 4.30 a.m. to 9 a.m., again at 7.15 p.m.
Thursday, 21st. Cloudy day; light rain morning and evening.
Friday, 22nd. Zodiacal light visible about 7.30 p.m.
Saturday, 23rd. Fine.

Mean temperature of water at Ballast Point, Balmain, at 9 a.m. 72·7, air at same time and place 71·6.

The force of wind is estimated in numbers from 0 to 6 according to the observer's judgment.

The humidity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.; saturation being 100.

The extent of cloud is represented by the tenths of the sky obscured at time of observation.

The amount of ozone is determined by Dr. Moffat's test scale the highest number in which is 10. Ozone: January 17th, 1; 18th, 2; 19th, 1; 20th, 5; 21st, 7; 22nd, 3; 23rd, 7. Mean, [illegible].

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Astronomer.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Volunteer rifleman is expected to undergo a course of instruction in musketry annually. This course demands a considerable amount of time and attention from him, and is regarded as a means of testing his skill in the use of the weapon placed in his hands. Considering that those who pass through the course with success rank as marksmen, and are entitled to wear a marksman's badge for a year, a good deal of effort is made to secure this distinction.

It appears, however, that, whilst the practice of going through the course is retained in this colony, the distinction is not recognised, for none of those entitled to badges last year have yet received them. The Victorian volunteers who visited Sydney for the Intercolonial Rifle Match had theirs, and very neat ones they were. I am not aware of the reason of this omission, but this I know, that it has caused a good deal of well-grounded dissatisfaction. It is probable that, unless a promise be made by the authorities to give out the badges as soon as the course is completed, or at least before the Queen's Birthday, many will keep aloof from it altogether. They do not like to be "done" out of their badges.

Yours obediently,
A "BADGER" BY RIGHT.
Balmain, 4th February.

THE FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Before you penned your leading article in this morning's paper on this new association, you had an opportunity, if you had been occupying your usual position in the van of enlightened public opinion—of knowing whether the association was "deserving of general support" or not, and of understanding the basis on which the association rests and its claims to the support of the general public.

The object of the association—as you may gather from the enclosed declaration—is to disseminate correct views on the subject of free trade; not, certainly, with the view of abolishing Customs duties, but, in fact, to advocate the same views that you yourself have been advocating, namely, the suicidal policy of a return to the fallacious principle of protection of a community like ours, and with a geographical position such as we enjoy. We looked to you, Sir, for support, and had you been fully acquainted with the objects of the association we think we would have had the unequivocal support of your powerful and widely read paper, instead of the insinuation which you put forward—that the members of the committee of the Free Trade Association are amongst those "who cherish towards property of all kinds a vindictive spirit." So far from this being the case, we hope to have on that committee the majority of the owners of property in this city and colony, and the representatives of all trades in the colony.

I trust the further ventilation of the principles of the society will induce you to give it that entire support which it desires and expects at your hands.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Sydney, 2nd February.

[There is no such passage as the writer professes to quote in the article complained of. Everybody knows that many who have been prominent in the Association have made shutting up the Customs *the card*, and taxes on property, vindictive and oppressive, the substitute. We hope the writer, and others who hold sound opinions, will prevent such folly, and the expenditure of funds for its propagation given with very different views.—ED. S. M. H.]

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, February 3.

The President took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past four o'clock.

The PRESIDENT desired to apologise to the House for his absence on the two last sitting days, which was altogether owing to his having been unavoidably detained on the road. (Hear, hear.)

PETITIONS.

Mr. KEMP presented petitions from inhabitants of Wilberforce, and also of Sackville Reach, on the Hawkesbury, against the passing of any law affecting the Church and School lands that did not recognise the existence of the trust for the purposes of religion and education.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition from persons connected with *Bell's Life in Sydney* against the imposition of a tax on newspapers.

The petitions were received.

FREE SELECTION.

Sir W. MANNING moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House, a return, accompanied by a sketch shewing the situations, as nearly as may be, and the areas of all lands conditionally purchased under section 13 of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act of 1861." He thought it very desirable that the House should have a return of this kind illustrated by a map. And he might here say that, anticipating an objection which he knew would come from his hon and learned friend who represented the Government, he had no desire that the Survey Department should be charged with the duty of preparing an elaborate and accurate map, but that anything of the kind, however sketchy it might be, would answer the purpose he had in view. He had no object in desiring to have precise and accurate details on the map, such as the names of the free selectors, or the blocks of each free selector pointed out. His object was to shew only proximately the selections and the situations, to give information that he thought might be important, either as tending to confirm the goodness of the law that had lately been passed, or to suggest amendments. Now, he had almost, ever since he came to the colony, felt that there was a difficulty about the system of land purchases, inasmuch that no man who took the preliminary steps for taking up land could have any certainty that the trouble he took would not be defeated. It frequently happened that the man who had had the trouble of finding out land, and of getting it put up at auction, was outbid by some person who chose to profit by his labours. It was no doubt very desirable that there should be some system under which a person could take up land without exposing himself to the uncertainty attending the sale by auction of the land he desired. He therefore had never been opposed to some system by which land could be selected fairly by persons who desired to occupy it. Nor was he one of those who thought that the squatting system ought to be so far paramount as to stand in the way substantially of the settlement of the country. He had no doubt that, although that was an interest of vast importance to the country, yet that it was one that did not make the most of the land, and that when the land was wanted, for the purpose of more distinctive colonisation and settlement, it was desirable that the tenure of large tracts of land should, as far as was necessary, give way to the ownership of small sections. Therefore, it must not be understood that he gave any broad opinion against giving up a large amount of land to free selectors. But his impression had always been that the practice of allowing persons to go everywhere and to take up small pieces of land—say as little as forty acres—on any squatter's run, without any check or control on his part, was not good for the country any more than it was to the interest of the person whose right was interfered with; nor was it in the long run, he believed, for the benefit of the free selectors themselves. His own impression strongly was that, supposing the Government did its duty fairly under any Act passed for the purpose, it would be much better that areas should be delineated suitable for agricultural purposes, and that they should be laid out with roads and reserves necessary for public purposes, so that in each of these an area laid out most advantageously should be opened for selection. He was under the impression—which might turn out wrong or right—that these returns would show that the greater bulk of the free selection had been in places where, under any Government that properly discharged its duties, the land would be laid out in agricultural areas; and that the amount of free selection here and there in small bits had been to the detriment of the pastoral interest, while the benefit to the free selectors had been very insignificant—that the injury to the one interest had been quite out of proportion to the advantage to the other. If this should be found to be the case it might be considered to be the duty of the Legislature to put a stop to it, the Legislature having in view that which was most to the benefit of the whole colony. Knowing the objection which his hon. and learned friend would raise to the motion he would beg to substitute the word "sketch" for "map."

Mr. ALLEN seconded the motion.

Mr. PLUNKETT regretted that his hon. and learned friend had not shaped his motion so that it could be practically carried out. The Government had no wish whatever to throw any impediment in the way of affording the information desired; although his own impression was that the time had yet hardly arrived for affording opportunities of judging as to the real working of the land law, so as to be a guide to Parliament for future legislation. However, the following report on the motion which he had received from the Survey Office would show that it was impracticable:—"A map on the scale of half an inch to the mile, if it were only to embrace the twenty counties around Sydney, would be about twenty feet in length, and even on such a map the name of the purchaser could not be written so as to be legible on a portion of forty acres. Such a map would be a work of immense labour, and it is questionable whether competent draughtsmen could be found in the colonies to undertake it. The strength at present employed in the drawing branch of the Surveyor-General's Office is not sufficient to deal with the current work. To show each position with the name distinctly and legibly written, would require maps upon four times the above-mentioned scale and to prepare these it is estimated that the services of twenty competent draughtsmen would be required for a period of from one to two years." That would show that the motion was impracticable, and he did not think that the sketches proposed could be given in any form that would be reliable. He would therefore suggest that his hon. and learned friend should withdraw his motion.

Mr. HARGRAVE concurred in the suggestion that the motion should be withdrawn. He did not think that any useful information could be given to the House in the form of sketches; besides which, he did not think it desirable to ask the Government for information in a shape in which it did not exist in the public offices.

Sir W. MANNING, in reply, said, he did not want to put the Government to any embarrassment, nor to put the Survey Department to much expense. But his experience had told him that long descriptions in writing gave but very little information as compared with sketches of the localities. If these returns should be printed without any sketches, he thought that very few hon. members would take the trouble to read them; they would simply make another Blue Book. With reference to the difficulty that it was stated the carrying out of the motion would involve, he would merely throw out this suggestion. He took it that in every land office it was customary to jot down the sections taken up by free selectors, as otherwise it would be impossible to tell whether the land selected by one man had not been previously selected by another. Therefore he suggested that it would be practicable to make the sketch asked for—if not so accurate as the Surveyor-General would desire, at all events accurate enough for the object he had in view. He really thought it might be done without very great difficulty.

The motion was put, and carried on the following division:—

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Towns	Mr. Bourne Russell
Deas Thomson	Walker
Sir W. Manning	Blaxland
Mr. Allen	Lloyd (Teller)
Captain Ward	Johnson (Teller)
Mr. Mitchell	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Plunkett	Mr. Gordon
Kemp	Hargrave (Teller)
Watt	Scott (Teller)

SEAMEN'S LAWS.

The order of the day for the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole on the Seamen's Laws Amendment and Consolidation Bill having been called,—

Mr. JOHNSON moved the adoption of the report, reminding the House that he had pledged himself to consent to a recommittal of the bill.

Captain WARD moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted.

Carried.

The House went into committee.

The several clauses of the bill, which had been before agreed to, were again passed.

Amendments proposed by Mr. JOHNSON, of which notice had been given, were agreed to.

The bill was gone through to the schedule No. 1—repealing Acts and parts of Acts, and there being only five members present,

Mr. JOHNSON moved the Chairman out of the chair to report progress and obtain leave to sit again to-morrow (this day).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past three o'clock.

LEASING RAILWAYS.

Mr. LACKEY asked the Secretary for Works, "1. If it be the intention of the Government to accept any of the tenders sent in, in reply to Government advertisement calling for tenders for the leasing of the railways of the colony? 2. Have the Government intimated to parties who tendered, whether their tenders would be accepted or otherwise?"

Mr. HOLROYD said it was not the intention of the Government to accept any tenders for leasing the railways, but no notice of this had yet been sent to the parties who tendered.

PETITION.

Mr. MACPHERSON presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Mulgoa, &c., in favour of the Church and School Lands' Bill (Mr. Macpherson's).

Petition received.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. LUCAS asked the Secretary for Lands, "What quantity of the Church and School lands remain unsold in the district of Botany, parish of Alexandria. 2. Are there any waste lands of the Crown in the above locality; if so, what quantity?"

Mr. WILSON, in reply, stated that in the parish of Botany there were 4040 acres of Church and School lands (none in the parish of Alexandria). 2. There was a permanent reserve of 1630 acres in the parish of Botany, otherwise there was no waste Crown lands therein.

CITY WATER RESERVE.

In pursuance of order of the House, Mr SPEAKER laid upon the table the proceedings of, and minutes of evidence taken last session before the select committee on the Sydney water reserve.

On the motion of Mr STEWART, it was ordered that the documents be referred to the committee now sitting upon the same matter.

REVENUE FROM NEW TARIFF.

Mr. HART asked the Colonial Treasurer the estimated amount of annual revenue expected to be derived from the taxes and imposts already voted in Committee of Ways and Means, specifying each item in detail?

Mr. EAGAR in reply, stated that the revenue estimated to be derived from spirits was £20,000; wine, £30,000; ale and porter, £16,000; dried fruits, £8500, oil, £4500; candles, £9000; confectionery and preserves, £4500; rice, £10,000; hops and malt, £3500; cigars, £8000; coffee and chicory, £5000; carriages, £2000; furniture, £5000; boots and shoes and saddlery and harness, £35,000; stamp duties: bills of exchange, £12,000, conveyances, £15,000; mortgages, £2500; transfer of stock, £2500; bank notes, £18,000; postage on newspapers, £10,000.

TELEGRAPH FROM BATHURST TO CARCOAR.

Dr. LANG asked the Secretary for Works, "1. Whether the Government intend forming a telegraphic line of communication from Bathurst to Carcoar; and, if so, whether direct or by way of Orange? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to insist in such cases on the system adopted by the late Minister for Works, of requiring a guarantee for the expenses of the line from the residents of the district?"

Mr. WILSON said it was the intention of the Government to form such telegraphic communication, either from the wires at King's Plains or Orange, if the inhabitants of Carcoar furnished the usual guarantee.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

On the motion of Mr. HART, the names of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Holroyd were added to the select committee on the state and management of lunatic asylums.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Pursuant to first order of the day,

Mr. EAGAR moved, "That the Customs Duties Bill be now read a third time."

Mr. GARRETT urged as a ground for a little delay that it could hardly have been expected that this order of the day would have come on for discussion at so early a period in the afternoon. The state of the revenue, as yesterday disclosed by the Treasurer, showed that there was no necessity for this large amount of oppressive taxation. The honorable member stated that there was a deficit of some £300,000, but he forgot to state that the Government had power to borrow £400,000 to meet that deficit. Before imposing this heavy taxation, it should be seen whether some reduction could not be made in the estimates of expenditure. There were many items that might be reduced, and others—for instance, emigration—might very reasonably be placed upon the loan list instead of being paid out of current revenue. If any deficit existed, it was not such as to justify the extraordinary tariff of the Government. The only effect the clause would have would be to cause a dearness in the articles taxed without in any way increasing the revenue, for when the shipments now ordered were once arrived no more of these goods would be sent for, and thus holders would reap all the benefit of the high prices without the revenue being increased. He could not understand how protectionists could vote for this tariff whilst this clause was contained in the bill, limiting the operation of the principle to two years, and to two years only. Unless they had some private assurance from the Government that this clause was to be repealed, he could not see on what grounds they could support the bill. He hoped, however, that there would be some delay before this bill was allowed to pass, until the people had time to speak out as to its operation which was already being felt. Not a mail was received from the country that did not bring letters and intelligence that went dead against this bill, and nothing so utterly contrary to the will and wish of the people had ever been attempted to be forced into law as was this.

Mr. TIGHE said that this was so important a measure, and it was then so early in the evening, that perhaps he might be pardoned if he made a short speech, which would allow time to hon. members to assemble if it did nothing else. There had been different reasons advanced why this should be passed into law in its present shape, one of which that he should now refer to being on the score of immigration. It was quite true that parties had been brought out here at the expense of the State, but, though such was the case, it had been no part of the bargain with these people that employment should be found for them when they arrived. But, even if all that was said, and that work was to be provided for the skilled labour so introduced, candle makers, furniture makers, coachmakers, and boot and shoe makers were not the only mechanics who had been so brought out, and as there had been many others there was no reason why the Government should stop here. All were entitled to the same treatment. City members regarded this question by the light of the way in which it would affect their constituents, who were mainly composed of handicraftsmen, and country members might therefore be very well pardoned if they regarded it as it would act upon their constituents. His constituents were coal miners, and could not be benefited by protection. They were heavily taxed, and yet no protection was given to them; on the contrary, the very reverse of the protective principle had been applied to them. Some time back Mr. Rotton had moved resolutions allowing immigrants under the assisted immigration regulations to be nominated in England, and the agent of the A. A. Company had at once availed himself of this by ordering out from England a number of miners to compete with those then in the colony. Luckily, the then Minister for Lands was able, without breaking the law, to put a stop to this, by making such a difference between the price paid for an immigrant nominated here, and one nominated in England, as made it no longer worth while to import labour at such a cost. To meet this Mr. Rotton put another resolution on the paper, permitting immigrants, whether nominated in England or here, to come out on the same footing. That resolution luckily did not pass, but nearly the whole of this Protective Ministry voted for it. Mr. Faucett voted against it, Mr. Martin was absent, but Mr. Eagar, Mr. Forster, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Holroyd had voted in favour of Mr. Rotton's resolution. He had no doubt whatever that they would find some excuse for their votes if they felt so disposed. But if honorable members argued that Protection ought to be granted to those skilled labourers who came out from the mother country at their own expense, and found others of their respective trades had been assisted to emigrate here, honorable members to be consistent, ought not to be content to stop there, but be ready to make a general application of the principle upon which they thought proper to rely. It had been argued throughout the discussion upon this tariff that America had prospered under a similar tariff, and that it was therefore reasonable to conclude that this country would also be prosperous under a like system. The force of this argument was not so great as some hon. members appeared to suppose. There were circumstances in the case of America, even if that country had prospered on account of protection (which he was not prepared to admit), which made the case of that country very different from that of New South Wales. (Hear.) America, at the time she had advanced in prosperity under a protection tariff, had not been, as was this colony at the present time, surrounded by different freetrading communities. But it was not to be shown that the prosperity of America was due to its protection tariff. She had prospered marvellously, most wonderfully, long before the adoption of such a policy. Under what was called free trade policy, for upwards of sixty years before that country had been severed from the mother country, she had increased in her exports to a most astonishing extent. In 1704 the whole of the yearly exports of America were only a few hundreds of thousands, but in 1772 the exports of America had risen to more than six millions sterling. This was under a policy the reverse of protection—a policy in which there was even a tax on raw produce. If hon. members referred to the debates in the House of Commons at the last-named epoch, they would see the force with which this great increase of material prosperity was dwelt upon by Mr. Burke in a speech addressed by that great statesman to Lord Bathurst. Mr. Burke had reminded Lord Bathurst that what had, sixty-eight years before, appeared to be a mere speck—a seminal principle of national wealth—had expanded, and augmented itself until what was only a few hundreds of thousands had become as great as the entire exports of England in 1704. It was then only fair to argue that if America had thus greatly prospered under a free trade policy, she might have been expected, as a new country, to prosper under one of a more restrictive character. He did not adopt the view of some hon. members who fancied that grass would grow in the streets of Sydney, but this he did say, that we should prosper more under a free trade policy than under one of protection. He believed that protection could not give us a free scope for that commercial advancement which we were entitled to look forward to as a new country—and that under free trade there would be more employment, and greater openings for an increased population. As for cases of poverty, to which attention had been drawn by some hon. members, it was to be remembered that there always would be such cases, always some unfortunates who seemed destined never to make their way in life. Could it be said that there was not distress in protectionist America—in the district of New York, for example? At present there was, no doubt, a considerable want of employment, for it was one of those times of depression which from time to time occurred, and would continue to occur. They had had such times years ago, and he believed they were rather to be attributed to over speculation in horses and sheep and cattle than to the healthy action of free trade. They must have some better authority than the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Stewart) for attributing the present depressed state of affairs to free trade. (Hear.) It had been said by the supporters of the bill that those who opposed it were in favour of doubling the taxes on tea and sugar. Such was not the case, and to state so was to misrepresent the arguments the hon. members had uttered in favour of free trade. The case had only been put hypothetically, and it was now made use of to bring them into undeserved odium. He believed he overheard a remark from the Government benches that the effect upon coal miners of this tariff would be to increase the consumption of coal. It must be remembered, however, that the consumption of coal in this colony was a mere trifle compared with the persons engaged in its production. If it were increased twenty-fold, he did not think it would be sufficient to give entire and constant employment to all the miners engaged in this kind of business, and England was now pouring shipload after shipload of coal into the China seas and was able to undersell us. If the common necessaries of life used by the miners were taxed, and their wages were not raised in proportion, this was nothing but covertly a tax upon their wages—a kind of tax which the Government would not dare to bring forward in an open and fair manner. But if their wages were raised in proportion, they would not be any better off, because their trade would be crippled.

Mr. SADLEIR said he felt it his duty to oppose this tariff to the very last. It had been observed that it did not matter much upon what a man paid his taxes, whether upon tea and sugar, or upon boots and shoes, but it was certainly a matter of some consequence when they were called upon to pay the tax both ways. It was said that this was an emergency tariff, but he thought it would have been easy to have selected out of our ten millions of imports something less onerous. The shoemakers did not want this protection. A shoemaker the other day pointed out to him a pair of boots which he had bought at auction for 12s., and soled with colonial leather. Boots thus altered were sold for 25s. as colonial productions. The shoemakers themselves bought English shoes for their wives and children. The tariff would press extremely hard upon miners, farmers, shepherds, stockmen, and Government officers, and it would also most injuriously affect the trade of our port. He should therefore oppose it. The subject of America in reference to this tariff was almost worn threadbare. The hon. member (Mr. Stewart) stated that the *Sydney Morning Herald* was obliged to get a printing-machine from America as a proof in favour of protection, but he denied this was any proof, because in America they undertook to make almost anything. He thought the protectionists had better pray the British Government to annex Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland to New South Wales, in order to carry out their protection system, because as long as we had 2000 miles of borders we could not carry out protection. It was thought that protection would increase the price of wages, and some workmen had struck in consequence; but they found their places were speedily filled up, and they were left in a worse position that they were before. He said it was a most grievous oppression that he could not do what he liked with his capital, and could not buy the description of goods he required. He thought they might just as well pass a law to prevent him sending for a surgeon of eminence from the neighbouring colonies if he desired to do so, and that he must take some person in this colony. For that was the principle of protection if it was carried out to its extreme. If he were going to set up any machinery he could not invite any man who had immense skill in this work to come here, but according to this system of protection he must take a person in this colony; and this only showed what protection was when it was carried out to its extreme. In this instance, however, the protection would only benefit a few at the expense of the many. He believed this tariff would have the effect of expediting separation in the Southern part of the colony, because if they found that they could get all they required cheaper in Melbourne they would ask for separation; and, in the same way, if the North found they could get their supplies from Queensland cheaper than from Sydney they would want also to cut the painter. Therefore, he said, the tariff would expedite separation, and some person had said that he believed, in a few years, New South Wales would be reduced to the county of Cumberland. He could only say he was opposed to the tariff, because he believed it would injure their trade, and would injure a great number of their people, and they would not get what they expected in the way of revenue. The principles of the tariff were wrong," and he was surprised the Government should not wait till they re-assembled in March, and then bring forward a good scheme of taxation. He admitted that they should have some taxes to meet their national debt, but as he believed that this tariff, which was brought forward for two years, would do incalculable mischief, he must vote against it. For his own part, if it were carried, he believed it would do so much injury that he felt inclined to leave the colony and go elsewhere.

Mr. SUTTOR said he would just explain to the House in as few words as possible the reason for giving his vote. He certainly did not approve of all the items of the tariff from the commencement of the debate; and although he was prepared to support the duty on many of the articles, still he should certainly, if he had been in the House, have voted against many of them. But as he was absent throughout the whole debate—(ironical cheers)—and as the bill had arrived at its present shape, the committee having gone through the bill and adopted the resolutions, he should not feel justified now in attempting anything which would undo what had already been done. (Cheers and ironical cheers.) He was, therefore disposed to let the matter remain as it was at present. He did not think it would be a permanent measure, if he did he should not vote for it, because he objected to a great many of the articles and most of the taxes in the bill. At the same time he did not consider this bill or tariff was a protective tariff. He did not look upon it as a protective tariff, if he did he should vote against it. He professed to be a free trader—(ironical cheers)—and objected to protection because he looked upon it as the protection of some interest at the expense of others. The hon. member who had just sat down spoke much against the tariff and its objectionable principles, but he had not shown how we were to pay our debts, and there could be no doubt that we were deeply in debt. The hon. member spoke of the ruination and starvation that would be caused by the tax upon boots and shoes. Why, upon children's small boots and shoes this oppressive tax would not amount to more than one-sixteenth of a penny per pair. The hon. member for Northumberland spoke of poverty in America, and attributed it to protection. But, if we were to believe travellers and writers upon America, it appeared that up to the time of the present calamitous and unfortunate war working people in America were better off in America than in any country in the world, whilst they had the greatest amount of protective duties upon imports. What damage, then, had protection done in America? He (Mr. Suttor) was not in favour of protective duties, but he did not take this to be a protective tariff. He anticipated considerable difficulties in connexion with the measurements, the drawbacks, and the protection of our revenue against the trade with neighbouring colonies across our frontiers. This latter difficulty was now increasing to an alarming extent; the trade in goods from Victoria and South Australia was approaching the very centre of this colony. If, as he had pointed out years ago (when, however, the suggestion was supposed to be dictated by self-interest) our railway had been pushed at once into the western country, Sydney would now be supplying the whole of the interior. He should have preferred some better tariff than this; but he had failed to find in the speeches of its opponents any good scheme that could be adopted as a substitute. That the Government were deeply in debt there was no doubt; but after all, he agreed with those who thought there was no great necessity for increased taxation, although probably he differed with some hon. members as to the grounds for thinking so. Unless we retrenched our expenditure, which was the course he approved of, we must submit to additional taxation. He looked upon this tariff as a temporary measure. He would advise the Government not to calculate upon any great amount coming in immediately from free selection. Whilst he did not approve of everything contained in that bill, he did not intend to vote so as to undo what had already been done.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the hon. member who had just sat down had given the House as a reason why he would not vote against this tariff that he had not been present throughout its discussion in committee. But that was an equally good reason for his not voting for it. It could be easily shown from the speech of the hon. member that he had given ample reason why he should now vote against the bill. The hon. member had not justified a single item of the tariff, and had denounced many of them. One would have thought under these circumstances that, if the hon member could not have voted against the bill (although it was so entirely inconsistent with his views), he would at least have abstained from voting for it. The hon. member was a professed free trader, but nothing more. What was the value of such professions, if hon. members who made them ignored free trade principles and voted for protection? What was it to the country that hon. members professed themselves free traders if they voted as protectionists? The hon. member told the House that a large portion of the imported goods of the country came in by way of Victoria, and deprecated this state of things, expressing an anxiety on behalf of New South Wales. But what step did he take to protect New South Wales from the injury? Why he would increase our Customs duties so as to drive trade from our port and throw the trade of the interior into the hands of Victoria. The hon. member had very clearly shown the House that the best way of getting rid of the difficulty would be by retrenchment. He denied that the finances of the colony were in the embarrassed state that the Ministry represented them to be in; but, even if they were so, the best way of meeting the difficulty would be by cutting down the expenditure instead of increasing the taxation. He had risen, however, not to answer the hon. member, but once more to raise his voice against this iniquitous tariff. They had been told that there was no occasion for them to trouble themselves, since the Upper House would effectually deal with the question; but he trusted that it had not come to that yet—that this House, elected under universal suffrage and vote by ballot, would delegate its functions to the other Chamber. He believed that the representatives of the people would be able to give some better account of themselves to their constituents than allowing this hybrid scheme to pass, in the hope of its being rejected elsewhere. Go where they might throughout the city, they would find but one general expression of opinion that the people depended upon the Upper House and not upon this chamber for the rejection of the measure. But, if hon. members assented to this view, they would be virtually playing into the hands of those who had always been loudest in denouncing democracy and democratic institutions in this colony. He had no sympathy with such persons, for he believed that this Parliament, maligned as it had been, had done well for the country; but he would beg hon. members not to leave an opening for another slander upon this body, by taking a course, upon mere party grounds, that will have the effect of causing them to lose all the credit posterity would assuredly give them for what they had already done. He was desirous then of seeing this matter settled by this House, and not elsewhere. Let this House make their decree, and once made, he did not wish to see it altered elsewhere. They were now endeavouring by this bill futilely to raise a revenue—futilely, because he ventured to predict that this tariff would not have the effect anticipated, of advancing the welfare of the people, or of increasing the revenue. If taxation were put on these articles, the effect would be that these goods would be brought into the colony from Victoria and from Queensland across our border, and thus there would be no benefit to the people; whilst all that would be done would be to give assistance to a few noisy cobblers and tailors in this city. Even if it would benefit two-thirds of the population, he should object to it because he would consider it to be unjust to the other third, and would never consent to vote for it. How much more, then, ought he to oppose it when it only benefited a few soap boilers, coffin makers, and dealers in old iron, to the detriment of the rest of the community. In so far as the power of the Parliament could do so, this tariff would have the effect of destroying the whole commercial interest of the city; and of what avail would it be to the pastoral interest, which was the greatest interest the colony had ever had, or would have; or to the agriculturist, or the gold-digger or the other miners, or to the working men of the colony from one end of it to the other—except the cobblers?—and even he would find that whatever was to be gained would be gained by the employer instead of the employed. Though he spoke thus, he had no enmity against these people. He would be willing to add to their prosperity if he could, but it must not be at the expense of the rest of the community. The House had been told a great deal about what they did in America, and how that country had thriven under protection; but the hon. gentleman who spoke of this had not mentioned that there were no Customs' duties between the different States of America, and, consequently, there was no analogy in the case. If we had here the same laws as in America, the States of Australia would have one system of taxation throughout them all, and there would no longer be the embarrassments now experienced in the collection of the border duties; nor should we see the Government of one colony entering into competition in duties with that of another, in order to catch its trade. They had heard a great deal of late of the desire of a large portion of our country, which some had chosen to call Riverina, to have separation from New South Wales. He had never heard any intelligible reasons from any persons why such a separation could be rightly claimed by those who resided in those districts, and believed they had no just cause of complaint. The people in these districts of the colony had been well-treated, and had as yet had no grounds to be dissatisfied with the Government of New South Wales. But what were they going to do now? They were going to give the people in those districts a fair ground for complaint, to lay upon them taxes which could not fail to be very seriously felt. He was surprised that hon. members who were peculiarly identified with the interests of that district should not have interfered to prevent the passing of such a measure as this, so injurious to the interests of that part of the colony. Those interests were, in an especial degree, pastoral interests, and by this measure they would be very seriously damnified. He said this as the true friend of the pastoral interest, such as he always had been, and not what he had been falsely represented to be by that wretched rag the *Herald*. In that miserable paper he had been habitually misrepresented—misrepresented in what he said and in what he had done as a legislator, but the country would know what value to attach to what had been so falsely and continually alleged against him. He could appeal to those who had heard him speak, and to the reports of what he had said on the land question, as affecting the pastoral interests of the country. He might thus safely refute the calumnies of the *Herald*, which had always persisted in misrepresenting him. He had been misrepresented in regard to what he had said to the gentleman who came to him from the Riverine Districts respecting the clearing of the rivers for navigation purposes. He was not speaking of the *Herald* reporters; the *Herald* reporters were honest, but that was more than could be said of the editors. He appealed from what was said of him in one of the *Herald* leaders to what he was reported by the *Herald* reporter to have said to the deputation from the Riverine Districts. The *Herald* said that he had done nothing for them, but what was the fact, as shown by their own report? £3000 had been voted for the clearing of the rivers; and what had been done in this matter by the Government to which he (Mr. Robertson) had had the honour to belong? Why they had expressly devoted the whole of that sum to a survey of those rivers, and he (Mr. Robertson) had expressed his belief that the Government to which he belonged would be willing to do for those rivers—for the waters of those districts on the part of which the gentlemen had attended—all they were bound to do for the Hunter, the Clarence, the Shoalhaven, and other rivers on this side of the Great Coast Range. That was the answer that he had given, and that he was reported to have given; but he was, as usual, deliberately misrepresented in the leading columns. He had been charged, in the same disingenuous manner, by that wretched rag with attempting to befool the squatters on another occasion, and with the same palpable untruth. This bill was a bill that could have no other effect than that of driving Riverine squatters into increased efforts for separation, for it supplied them with a real grievance, with oppressive taxes, to which they would have good right to take exception. For the purpose of damaging the late Government an enormous injury had been done to the pastoral interest and to the other interests in the interior; and to prevent that odium that must otherwise have fallen upon the Government who could devise such a financial scheme, that wretched rag the *Herald* published articles attacking him and the Government with which he had had the honour to be associated, charging them with having been the enemies of the pastoral interest, and with having destroyed the land revenue. It mattered not to him, however, what the *Herald* published; it might attempt to cast doubts upon the effect of his policy upon the pastoral interest, but such misrepresentations would be generally disregarded. He had been the means of bringing about a legislation which was peculiarly favourable to the just rights of the pastoral interest. He produced a dozen laws [the hon. member threw down several Acts upon the table]—which he had brought in for the protection of the pastoral interest to which he was so falsely charged with having been always opposed. There was the Water Supply Bill—

Mr. DALGLEISH rose to order. He thought that the hon. member was anticipating the debate on the Riverine question, instead of speaking to the question before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member was not out of order.

Mr. ROBERTSON claimed his right to follow up the question in every one of its bearings, whether it was or was not acceptable to the Ministry, or the wretched small fry that supported them. But because he had not yet answered that wretched small fry, the supporters of a most wretched Ministry, and their bullies inside and outside of the House, was he not to discuss the bill now? Because he had hitherto refused to discuss a subject of that grave importance with the nobodies of the other side—for none of the Ministry had dared to discuss the bill; because he had waited till the last moment for an opponent worthy of his steel—did the hon. member imagine that he was inclined to forego his indefeasible right as a member of that House—that he would not speak in self-defence and in reprobation of the miserable policy of this miserable Government? He thought not. Until he was ruled out of order—and he did not think the Speaker would rule him out of order—he was resolved that no false delicacy on his part should make him abstain from ripping up the whole matter before the House. They were charged with having destroyed the land revenue, but such, emphatically speaking, was not the case. He and the Ministry with which he had had the honour to be connected had done more than any preceding Government for the protection of the pastoral interests. The laws, as the late Ministry had introduced them, and caused them to be passed, were far more favourable to the pastoral interests in this colony than the laws of Victoria. And in Queensland, if the squatter did not take up his land in a certain time, a squatter might jump it; but that was not the case here. He admitted that it was desirable to prevent people from taking up large blocks of land without stocking it, and we had made one provision in New South Wales against it. We had a system of rewards for the squatter who paid his assessment, whereas in Queensland they had a system of punishment which often led to the ruin and destruction of the squatter. In this colony, if a man made a waterhole or other improvement he had his land without competition, but in Queensland it was put up by auction. Was it possible that the people of this country could know all this? The writers of this wretched rag knew all this, yet they traduced our laws and misrepresented our policy, and also attempted to degrade this Parliament which passed this law. He believed our laws, as far as the administration of the Crown lands went, were incomparably more favourable for any class of persons. Let any hon. member show him one branch of industry which was not better provided for than they were by the laws of any of our neighbouring colonies. If they took the administration of the agricultural lands—if they took the administration of the gold fields, or the pastoral regulations—he challenged any hon. member, or any person out of doors, who had been in the habit of misrepresenting the law for party purposes, to show that they were better administered in the other colonies. They had crammed the country so with lies that his late colleague, the Attorney-General (Mr. Darvall) had risen night after night and misrepresented the law. He had not spared him, and he said that it was because he was too indolent to read our laws, and had taken the articles of the *Sydney Morning Herald* for granted, that he had taken the course he had. He challenged him to show that these laws had the damaging effect the hon. member said they had had. It had been said that the land revenue was falling off, but he denied that this was so.

Mr. SHEPHERD called attention to the state of the House.

A quorum having been made,

Mr. ROBERTSON continued: It had been said that the change in their land-laws was injurious to the pastoral interest, and he had shown that such was not the case. It had been said that it was destructive to the revenue, and he had shown that the revenue was larger than before. It was said that greater advantages were given in the other colonies; and he had shown that the reverse was the case. And he challenged any hon. member to show one case in which the laws in the neighbouring colonies were more beneficial to the pastoral people. It was said, if they had free selection without survey, that they would have litigation and no end of lawsuits about boundaries; but such had not been the case, although the land laws had been in operation two years and a half. All kinds of misrepresentations had been made, but there was one thing that could not be denied; they could not tell him of any new squatting actions. There was no such thing as a new squatting action, but he could point to several old actions which had lasted for years, and which would never have been settled except under this law. He was going to show that the laws which he brought in, and some which he proposed to bring in, would be of benefit to the pastoral interest. The hon. member alluded to twelve bills, some of which, he said, were of the greatest importance to the pastoral interest, and would benefit the holders of pastoral property, whether in one division of the country or another. He, for one, was not afraid to say that he had no sympathy with the Riverine movement, and which tended to separate New South Wales from the Riverine provinces. He had no sympathy with these people, and he said by this tariff which they were asked to pass they were strengthening the hands of those who wished to cripple New South Wales in this way. The hon. member was addressing the House with regard to the Riverine question, when

The SPEAKER ruled the hon. member out of order.

Mr. ROBERTSON continued, what he desired to show was that by assenting to this tariff they were taking a course which would assist the neighbouring colony of Victoria to cram our country with her goods, and he wanted to show the means they would have of doing this, and the only object that would be gained would be that it would induce the people of the Riverine districts to leave us, with the view of having their public offices at Deniliquin, which he showed would be a delusion. If when they passed the Bathurst country sixty or seventy miles they struck away to the southward and made one of the most suitable portions of the waters they would draw to Sydney an immense trade from the richest parts of the Australias, and thus the Customs duties of the colony would be largely increased. It would be beneath the dignity of this parliament to take any course merely for the advantage of the cities. They had been told that the inhabitants of Sydney were determined to have this system of protection carried out, and to tax the industry of the country people for their own aggrandisement. But, he would ask, what right had any man, manufacture what he might, to ask any other man to pay him more for the article he manufactured than that man could purchase it for from any other person? What were they going to give the country people as an equivalent for this impost? They were told that there were numbers of people unemployed in this city who would not go out of it. If that were so, and if they could no longer get an honest living, the sooner they were driven out the better for the country. He did not believe the people of Sydney held any such doctrine as that of Protection. He did not believe that one man in ten in this city was in favour of such a retrograde policy. But, supposing the protectionists of Sydney were not in a minority, how long did they suppose the inhabitants of the country would submit to the people of the city putting their hands into their pockets? How long would the people of the Hunter submit to such a system? No one could point to a representative of the Hunter district who had spoken in favour of this tariff. (An hon. member: Mr. Allen.) The hon. member for the Williams got in by a fluke, and there was no fear of his coming in any more. He could understand the hon. member for the Williams desiring protection, but the people of the Williams would say that they did not manufacture soap and candles. He concluded by imploring hon. members not to adopt a tariff which was based on injustice and fraud.

Mr. DARVALL said, in rising to address the House on the third reading of this bill, he thought an apology was due to the Assembly for a somewhat unusual course. [Mr. MARTIN: Hear, hear.] He admitted that in most matters, great and small, it was desirable to confine themselves within the usual limits, and that nothing but an extreme necessity would justify hon. members in appealing to the sense of the Assembly so frequently on a particular measure. In again addressing himself to this question, he must say that he had not occupied much of the time of the House, and that he had not engaged in division after division on it; and he did hope that he should be forgiven for speaking on the third reading of the bill. When they considered the importance of the trust confided to their judgment and discretion—when they considered the destinies of the country that they were governing were at stake—it hardly needed an apology, if he again entreated the Assembly before they closed the door against hope to consider whether the danger of the course they were embarked upon was justified by the circumstances of the country. He would ask whether in the evenly-balanced state of parties—when one or two votes may decide the question—when they were so easily divided in opinion, it was wise to overturn their whole national system; moreover he could not but remember that the Assembly was not brought together to try this question. (Hear, hear.) The country had never been appealed to on the question of free trade and protection. (Hear, hear.) And he maintained that it should be appealed to before they altered a system that had hitherto answered so well. For these reasons he thought they might well pause, and ask the Government, whose only motive he could believe was the well-being of the country, to hesitate before they ventured upon so large a measure with so slender a majority. Let them consider their influence as a Government—with which he was not disposed to find fault, and weigh well the proportion of the support that was fairly derived from unbiassed judgment. He quite believed that they felt justified in introducing a protectionist system of governing the country, but he (Mr Darvall) must again say that the country had not been appealed to. (Hear, hear.) The country had sent them there to express their views, but he would ask if any portion of New South Wales had been permitted to speak out on this question? More than that—he appealed to the Government to say whether many of their supporters were not blinded by their adherence to the Government to which they were giving their support. What could they think of the hon. member for East Macquarie, whose conduct in that House had always been of the most honourable kind, appearing there for the first time since the tariff had been under discussion, and expressing his regret that some of the items had been assented to, stating that he disapproved of much of the tariff, but, because he was absent and therefore failed to do his duty—he should (and by what code of conscience or ethics he knew not) support with his recreant vote the measure which he told them was fraught with so much injury. (Hear, hear.) Before he decided on that course he would appeal to him again to consider what would be the effect of his vote on a measure that had been condemned from one end of the country to the other. He would also ask the Government to consider the course that public opinion had taken in regard to this matter. The Press, which was as enlightened as independent, and as bold in the discharge of its duty as the Press in any part of the world, had spoken out almost unanimously against this measure. What did the Press live on but the support of public opinion? They supported public opinion, and they almost without exception had denounced this measure. He would ask his hon. friend who had come he did not know how many hundred miles to vote for this bill, whether he had considered what he was sent into Parliament to consider — whether it was to support this bill or to give his constituents that protection which the weight of his judgment and vote could give them. Who ever heard of a country being sacrificed in this way by such a measure—that one man should be permitted to destroy the country and consummate so great a robbery? He made this last appeal to his hon. friend and not without hope of success—that the hon. member would return to East Macquarie, or that he would be found on that side of the House which opposed this measure. He could not agree with his hon. friend and other hon. members that this was not a protectionist measure. It was proposed to tax boots, shoes, furniture, carriages, &c., and would those hon. members say that this duty would not increase the price of those articles? And if an increase in price, would it not increase the quantity within the limits of the colony? There would be increased production, increased price, and it would bring into the Treasury an additional sum; and those who made these articles would also pocket an additional sum. It was clear that a portion of the money realised by the increase of price would go into the pockets of those who made the articles, to the great delight of his hon. friend the member for the Williams. But what would the people say to this? They would say they were ready for direct taxation upon property, and would prefer it to any shelter under protective laws. It was easy for the protectionists to argue as they did. Their pockets would not be touched more than the poorest man's in the colony. The rich were sheltering themselves under the impression that they were giving some benefit to a few labouring men. What did it matter to him or the hon. member for the Williams if they had to pay a little more for their boots and shoes? But it was very a different matter with those who had great difficulty in keeping out of the workhouse and the Insolvent Court. He hoped that those who took their stand upon free trade and direct taxation—who did not desire to abandon Customs duties, but who desired to supplement the revenue by another system—would see that the support of Protection was a cloak of selfish men who desired to see the introduction of a system that would be protection to the rich men and ruinous to the labouring man. He should not, therefore, be accused for again appealing to the sense of right and wrong in the Assembly. He feared it was too late to appeal to those out of doors. They had spoken out clear and emphatic in favour of free-trade. When they attacked free-trade they attacked the freedom and liberty of the people by imposing duties upon those they were bound to protect. It was their duty to arrest this dangerous course of legislation. It would be more unjust on the part of legislators to say that there should be forced benevolence than that they should assent to the legislation now proposed. What an opportunity the Government had thrown away! They were strong enough to carry almost everything, with the country demanding new taxation, and every man willing to lend a hand in framing new laws. His hon. friend the Premier had congratulated himself that he had a majority at his back, if so he might have used this opportunity to declare some wise system of taxation, not interfering with the progress of the country, yet supplying its financial deficiency; or, confident in that prestige which his accession to office justly gave him, he might safely have gone to the country and demanded its support for a scheme the only safety for which now lay in a majority of this House. We were now under greater tyranny than ever in the existence of a Parliament that ought long ago to have been dissolved. The language of the Press had been almost unanimous on this question, and although we had listened to a diatribe from the hon. member for Shoalhaven against a portion of it which was well able to encounter the hon. member's opposition, still it was a matter of some importance that the Press of the colony, which was not wanting in enlightenment and justice, as well as the whole Press of the world, was in favour of free trade. He (Mr Darvall) did not intend to take up the challenge thrown down by the hon. member for Shoalhaven. The hon. member had treated the House to a rather lengthy exculpation of his conduct as Minister for Lands, and charged those who differed from him with ignorance, and the Press as worse than ignorant. Indeed, according to the hon. member's account, there was but one reasonable exponent of a land policy for this country, and he was the hon. member for Shoalhaven. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But the House was not considering the hon. member's past career or his contingent future services, so that he (Mr. Darvall) would not take up the cudgels with him, preferring to leave him in the elysium of his own good opinions of himself. Allusion had been made to the possible relief that could be afforded the country in this dire extremity by the Upper House. He thought it more becoming to refrain from expressing any opinion as to what the Upper House might or ought to do. He had no doubt the Upper House, like this Assembly, would perform its duty. It rather became the Assembly to leave the Upper House to perform its duty without interfering in advance, presuming, without suggesting, what their course should be. He could concur, however, in the view that it would be humiliating to us to rely upon the Upper House. Let us agree that, under our institutions, which so recently bestowed upon us the power of self-government, of which we so often boasted, the Assembly, in the discharge of its duty, was not so unfaithful as to act in direct opposition to the opinion of the country by passing this dangerous and mischievous measure. When hon. members considered that the head of the Government was an avowed protectionist, that this measure was supported by honorable gentlemen as a protectionist measure, it must be admitted beyond cavil or question that the measure itself was one of protection. Others, then, should hesitate before endorsing a policy of this kind, the consequences of which might be so serious. There was no necessity to destroy or peril the interests of the country; we were in no strait; there was no insolvency hanging over the colony. She was rich, great, and prosperous, and moderately wise legislation could raise her above any difficulties of this kind. We had a small deficiency to make up, and unless hon. members were satisfied that there were no other means at their disposal for such a purpose than the measure introduced by the Government, it would be wiser to allow it to lapse, so that time might be taken to devise something better. We were not driven to that point that it became necessary to sacrifice the colony, its prosperity present and future, to satisfy her creditors. We must consider not only the inconvenience of levying these duties, but the possibility that in passing this measure we might not be disturbing our commercial relations as well as impeding the commerce and prosperity of the country. The tendency of financial legislation in England was to relieve the people by sweeping away all protective laws, and allowing free trade alone to reign supreme within the British realm. We should, therefore, put ourselves in direct antagonism to the principle conceded in the mother country, and be losing ground in the great colonial race with the neighbouring colonies, by over-weighting ourselves and taking upon ourselves a burden that would keep us in the rear for years. Those protectionists who pressed their measures upon us, did they not remember the immutable laws of political economy which prescribed that, in the great race of nations, each country taking to itself the advantages of climate, capital, soil, labour, ingenuity, proximate markets, succeeded only as they made use of their peculiar advantages, so as in production to compete successfully with other countries. It was only by producing cheaper than the rest of the world that we could expect to succeed in the battle. You could not stimulate the powers and resources of a country by the sickly atmosphere of protection, by fictitiously raising the rate of labour; for no man would come to the country for the employment of capital where it was touched by heavier charges than existed in another community, and no labour would come to a country where there was no capital to compensate it. Competition in the employment of capital must be free, so that the labourer might obtain the reward for any services he had to offer. If one or two trades were pampered at the cost of the rest of the community, production was limited, and capital would not be employed so advantageously in industrial pursuits. The majorities in support of this measure were made up of protectionists, and we were now come to the last scene in the drama, when a victory might be obtained at the expense of the country. Ought not, then, some respite to be given? He had no hostility to the present Government, and when a measure of such importance was so closely contested, he held that, whether it were passed, or thrown out, they would be equally warranted in holding their seats. Was it reasonable, then, that the single vote of the hon. member for East Macquarie, who, while avowedly disapproving of the measure, would vote for it, should be allowed to decide the question? When laying the foundation of a protective policy, we should remember how difficult it was to remove an impression caused by bad legislation, and to restore public confidence in a community after it was once shaken. He would entreat hon. members, therefore, to consider whether it was not best to pause in their career before closing this discussion, so as to leave the question of protection to another Parliament purposely elected to deal with the matter. He begged hon. members to consider that this was now distinctly a battle between free trade and protection. (Hear, hear, and No, no.) The country would feel the burden, and would know whether it was protection or not. The Premier said he was a protectionist, he was supported by protectionists, but for whom his majority would dwindle down to a minority. It was said that Mr. Smart's tariff was equally objectionable. Conceding, for the sake of argument, that it was as bad or worse, what had that to do with the present measure. (Oh, oh.) He said that if Mr. Smart were even now prepared to oppose this tariff hon. members might very well attack his consistency or sneer at his (Mr. Darvall's), but the arguments still remained the same. Because a former Government, whom the House turned out of office, proposed a tariff that was objectionable, was that any reason why the Ministry who succeeded them was to ask the House to take something a little less objectionable? Certainly not. But he would admit this, that the question of taxation had been but little considered hitherto. The country had been lightly taxed, had possessed an admirable tariff, the people were content, and thus hon. members had not given much attention to this great question; but now that the subject had been brought up for the first time, surely hon. members would not attempt to draw out as an argument in favour of their protective policy the fact that certain honorable gentlemen had been inclined to support them at some former period. This was not an answer to the argument. Ascertain what was right and do it, that was the true position. He had been astonished to hear one hon. gentleman arguing that it did not matter to the labourer whether he was taxed for his tea and sugar, or for his boots and shoes; but a duty on tea and sugar was not protection, and put money into no man's pocket, since every farthing went into the exchequer. With the boot and shoe duty it was different, for it put money into the pockets of those who made those articles in the colony, and so took from the revenue. But because they had always derived their revenue from the great mass of the people, did they think that they were always to do the same? They could not expect it. He hoped that the people would see this, and that their outraged sense of justice would rise against such a proposal, and that with one voice they would protest against a system which, up to a certain point, was good enough, but which carried beyond that point, must break down under the universal execration that would be heaped upon it.

Mr. ALLEN said that the hon. member who had just concluded his address had laid down the principle, "Adhere to your opinions, and do your duty to the country." But could the hon. and learned gentleman say that he had adhered to that principle when he was Attorney-General to a Government who proposed the same, or even a more protective, tariff than this? Or had the scales only fallen from his eyes by reason of his transposition from one side of the House to the other? The hon. and learned gentleman accused the present Ministry of overturning the whole system of taxation, when they had done nothing of the sort, but only proposed an extension of the system now in existence; but the hon. gentleman himself it was who proposed to overturn the present system of taxation, and to fix it upon property, upon income, upon houses, or upon anything else but what it was now levied on. And yet the honorable gentleman, with his known and avowed inconsistency of character, now stood up in the House and advised honorable gentlemen not to do what he had done, but he wished them to do. The hon. gentleman, however, was no safe adviser in such matters. He had been very hard upon the hon. member for Macquarie East, because he had felt it his duty to come down to Sydney at this juncture to assist the country in its dilemma; whilst at the same time the hon. and learned gentleman himself, though living in Sydney, had systematically absented himself from the divisions of the House, although on many occasions his vote might have caused many of these items, which he regarded as so objectionable, to have been rejected. But the hon. and learned member had put this tariff before the House in a way in which it ought not to be put. He said that it was now a battle between free trade and protection. ("Hear," and "no.") He (Mr. Allen) denied this. (Cheers and counter cheers.) He denied that anything of the sort was at issue. (Hear.) He denied that this tariff had anything more than, in the case of two or three items, a tendency to protection—a tendency that they must give in the case of any article produced in the country so long as they continued to tax through the Custom-house. But was this a protection tariff? Did this country produce nuts and almonds? [Mr. GARRETT: It produces candles.] The hon. gentleman had better keep his insulting observations to himself, and preserve order. All these items had been proposed purely for the sake of revenue, and not for protection. It had been said that the trade of the city would be destroyed if this tariff were carried; but he asserted that in so far as it was protective in its character, the tariff would increase the trade of the city. No doubt, the commerce of the port would be to some extent inconvenienced, but he drew a clear distinction between internal trade and external commerce. It was no matter to the people of the country what it was that was taxed so long as the tax did not cripple internal consumption. [Mr. GARRETT: "But it will raise the price."] Of course, or how else were they to get the revenue? That was the intention of a tariff, to increase the price by the amount of the tax levied. But he maintained that these taxes were so low that they would not be felt by the consumer, and that there would be precisely the same amount of consumption that there had been previously. And now as to that portion of the tariff that had a protective tendency. The hon. and learned gentleman had said that he would not tax anything that could be produced in the country, because such taxation would give incidental protection, but that he would tax property, and so raise a revenue in that form. Now he would defy the hon. and learned member, or any other free trader, to show him any country in the world in which protection had been established, where the price of the protected article had risen in consequence of the protection. On the contrary, it had been a universal incident of protection that the price of the article protected had fallen, and that, paradoxical as it might seem, whilst the article had fallen in price the aggregate wages of the workmen employed in its production had been increased. [To bear out this assertion the honorable member quoted from "Political Economy with respect to the Protective Policy."] In what way could commerce injure trade? He confessed he could not understand. If they increased the wages of labour they would, of necessity increase trade. That was indisputable. So then if the protective policy increased wages it would increase trade, and by such increase must eventually lessen prices. The hon. member for Northumberland had argued that the position of the protectionists was that if protection was here adopted there would be no distress in the country. He (Mr. Allen) had never heard such a thing asserted as that. The case of New York, as cited by the hon. member, was something essentially differ-

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ent. Into that district one million of immigrants came every year, and these, for the most part, came without any means whatever. They had thus to shift for themselves in the best way that they could, and until they could provide for themselves it was not to be supposed that there would not occasionally be cases of great distress. But what would be the state of things if there was a similar current of immigration here? If we had a thousand a week coming into this colony annually they would starve in our streets. The industrial interests here were already employed when skilled labourers came in, and the consequence was that the labour that so came in was depreciated, or left idle altogether. If the skilled labourers so introduced were not employed, hon. members would recollect that they, nevertheless, had to be supported, and if not employed would be chargeable to the community. The protection policy was not a protection of the few against the many, as had been absurdly said, but a protection of the many against the avarice of the few. He did not look upon this tariff as a protection tariff; it was only a tariff which might just save the market, and be in some sort a vindication of the principle. He should vote for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. MACPHERSON supported the third reading of the bill, believing that the amount of the protection afforded by the bill, restrained as it was to the term of two years, could do no possible injury. It would raise the price of some goods, and so bring in that revenue which was now wanted. But the actual protection which it would afford, reminded him of what the prize fighter when fighting with his wife said of a blow inflicted on him by her —it had amused her, and did not hurt him. (A laugh.) He should not have spoken but for the offensive expression which had been made use of by an hon. member opposite who had said that he would not vote for any revenue measure that smelt of protection.

Dr. LANG said that he felt constrained to give the bill, as a whole, his determined opposition. The tariff proposed to bring about a great and material change in the financial system of the country which could not but have a very serious effect. The pastoral interest was one of the greatest interests in this country—the source from which all its vast wealth was originally derived, and, as such, that interest had a right to be considered in any charge of this kind. But from which of the items of the tariff was that large and influential interest—the squatting interest—to be expected to derive any benefit? And as with the pastoral interest so with others. There was the agricultural interest, for example; in what way, he would ask, was it to be imagined that the agricultural interest could be benefited by this tariff? If there was any class in the community which deserved protection he thought it was the agricultural class, for he agreed with a sentiment contained in one of the messages of President Jackson—*that the strength of a country was its population*, and that the best part of that population were the cultivators of the soil. If we were to establish protection in any form he thought that was the class which would be most entitled to it. He was not, however, in favour of protection (Mr. DALGLEISH: Fourpence per pound on cotton.) He held that the introduction into any community of a new branch of cultivation was an exceptional case, and one that deserved the consideration of the Government. It was totally different from the ordinary case of protection, and, therefore, the imputation of his hon. colleague went for nothing. The third of the great interests of this country was unquestionably the mining interest, comprehending as it did mining for gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal. Now he should like to know in what way the large portion of our community engaged in these different branches of mining would benefit by the duties it was intended to propose by this bill? So far from conferring any benefit they would be merely a series of intolerable impositions. (Hear, hear.) For example, the article which had been alluded to *again and again*—candles—was to be taxed! The Parliament of England on one occasion taxed the light of heaven by imposing a window tax; *the present* Government of this colony were taxing the artificial light which the ingenuity of man had devised to supply the want of sunlight in the bowels of the earth. Now, considering that a large portion of our community were engaged in the process of mining, it was an important question whether they should be subjected to an additional impost on an article which was so necessary to them, and of which the consumption was very great. The other articles in the tariff—the taxes upon leather in its different forms—constituted a whole series of grievances to this class of the community. And last of all we had the commercial or mercantile interest—a very important and extensive one indeed in our community. The present tariff exposed inconvenience and pecuniary loss to an incalculable degree upon that class. In all those cases it would be difficult for hon. members to show that the new duties about to be imposed were likely to prove a benefit in any respect to any of those portions of our community. They would be regarded rather as manifested grievances by the pastoral, the agricultural, the mining, and the commercial interests. The hon. member for the Williams and others were always ready to allege that certain classes in this community were suffering hardship and distress, and that they required the assistance which a paternal Government would give in shutting our port against importations to enable them to obtain sufficient remuneration for their labour. He did not deny the existence of distress in this city, but he maintained that the ground and origin of it was not in free trade, but in the disproportion of our city population to that of the country. The city of London contained only one-tenth of the general population of the United Kingdom, but we had here within the limits of this city one-fourth of the whole population of the colony! Did it not stand to reason that so enormous a disproportion between the inhabitants of the capital and the territory from which that capital derived its sustenance and support would be productive of great evils to the community. It was not either to the existence or to the want of protection that this state of things had arisen in the Australian world. It arose from the suicidal—he might *almost say* the idiotic—character of the Government in times past who prevented the people scattering themselves over the country. In consequence of the innumerable obstacles placed in the way of people settling on the lands, they were obliged, in thousands of instances, most unwillingly to take up their abode in the lanes and alleys of our cities, and to give themselves to huckstering employments instead of pursuing those which would have proved of the greatest benefit to themselves and to the community. If he were the father confessor, he should have liked exceedingly to have heard so candid—he would not say so fair—a penitent as the hon. member for East Macquarie (Mr. Suttor). It was so natural—so edifying. He professed himself a free trader, but he acknowledged that his practice was altogether different from his profession; and he must say, indeed that this was not a solitary case, either in this House or in this community. (Cheers.) There were other instances, and perhaps it would be too delicate to particularise gentlemen who professed the greatest regard for the principles of free trade and who voted in the very system and basis of absolute protection. He was glad that the hon. member for the Williams had thrown so much light on this subject. He had removed the veil from the eyes of a portion of the community, and shown, by speaking plainly as he did, what the Treasurer meant in his bill. It would be trespassing too much on the forbearance of the House to say anything further on the subject. He voted for some of the items to show the Government that he was not hostile to them individually, and was willing that they should have a fair trial. But this bill came in so questionable a shape, from the large number of items to which he must altogether object, that he felt constrained to vote against its third reading and in every stage. It had been alleged that the circumstance of this not being a bill in perpetuity but a two years' bill was an argument in its favour. He thought this was altogether the reverse. (Cheers from the Opposition.) For, unsettling the commerce of the country, as it would unquestionably do during these two years, it would scoop out new channels for trade in other directions, and it would render it impracticable for a future Government (should the present one not stand so long as to make the experiment and to carry it to its issue) to rectify. Reference had been made again and again to the state of things in the south western portion of the colony, and, in his opinion, this was the strongest possible argument against this system and the bill that proposed to bring it into operation. They were only competing with the merchants of Melbourne who he thought, were longer-headed men than their brethren in this colony—at least, they had got more of the American principle of go-a-headism than we had, and the only chance we had of supplying that part of the interior with dutiable articles of consumption was by having our tariff lower than theirs. They were so much nearer the field of consumers, that unless we had the preference in the eyes of the residents of that country by our having a lower scale of duties, the Melbourne merchants would take the supply, in spite of us, out of our hands. Our only chance with that portion of the community, so important as it was in every respect and especially from the increase of population that was exhibiting itself there, was by having a lower scale of duties than what there was in Melbourne. And if we only raised our duties to theirs we should find ourselves very far in their wake, and instead of deriving the large revenue which the Government anticipated from this process of duties he feared there would be a very great deficiency. He disclaimed anything like hostility towards the present Government. He was not in the least inclined as an individual towards the last Government they had. He had not to thank them for anything, not for the value of a shoe-latchet, notwithstanding the many hours he had spent within these walls; but he had acted only with a sincere desire to promote the advancement and welfare of his adopted country. (Cheers.) And when unexpectedly, and certainly from no efforts of his own, the Government of the country fell into other hands, he was willing—although contrary to his wish—to give them a fair chance and a fair field. But there were manifestations on the part of the Government that no candid person could put up with, and this tariff was one of them. He could not conceal the feelings he had all along cherished towards this change in their financial system, and he felt constrained, therefore, to give his vote against the third reading of this bill. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He should be sorry if it were to pass from this Assembly with a small minority, through which alone it could pass this House, judging from the manifestations they had heard. He should be exceedingly sorry if it did pass this House, that the community should be indebted for throwing it out to the efforts that might be made in another quarter. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He thought we should do the whole of the work in that particular, and leave the other House after we had done it to second our motion, and not let them take the first place on a money bill, as this was—the imposition of a scale of duties upon the people. (Laughter.) He should vote for (against) the third reading of the bill. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. HOLT said he would not have risen to speak except in reference to the extraordinary speech of the hon. member for East Maitland (Mr. Darvall). Extraordinary it was, not only for its eloquence, but also for its matter. In fact he had never listened to a more inconsistent speech. (Hear, hear.) Before addressing himself to the question, he would call Mr. Speaker's attention to an anonymous letter he had had put in his hands, to the effect that some property of his was on fire. (Cries of "Oh," and "Shame.") Whether the anonymous writer intended it as a ruse to get him out of the House, or whether he was in earnest, he did not know. If it were true, he ought to have had the moral courage to have signed his name to the document. It was a most cowardly and despicable act (cheers) to interfere with the performance of the duties of an hon. member. (Cheers.) And he thought that Mr. Speaker seeing the effect such a note was likely to have, should call on the messenger and demand from him who had put this document into his hands. He should like to know whether hon. members were to be frightened or intimidated in this way and not to seek protection from the Speaker. Here was the document that was put into his hands, and if it were true he would not remain a moment in the House.

Mr. SPEAKER asked the hon. member if he could specify the messenger from whom he got the note.

Mr. HOLT said it was the messenger who usually handed letters and papers to hon. members.

The messenger was sent for, and upon being asked by Mr. SPEAKER who gave him the note said it was Mr. Garrett. (Great sensation, and loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. GARRETT said he had been absent from the Chamber, and did not know what was referred to. (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

Mr. SPEAKER informed the hon. member that the hon. member for Newtown (Mr. Holt) had called upon him for protection. He had received a letter from the messenger; the contents were to the effect that a house of his was on fire. The messenger said he had received it from Mr. Garrett.

Mr. GARRETT said: I had a letter placed in my hands, and was desired to give it to a messenger of the House. (Cries of indignation from the Ministerial side.)

Mr. HOLT said he might have suspected twenty persons, and he would not have suspected the hon. member for Bathurst.

Mr. GARRETT: I assure the hon. member I did not write it. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. HOLT thought the hon. member should have stated the name of the person who gave it to him. However, he did not wish to notice the thing any further. He was satisfied whom it came from. He hoped the hon. member would assure him there was no truth in it.

Mr. GARRETT: As far as I know there is not. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) Perhaps the hon. member would allow me to state that I know nothing about the matter, whether it is truth or not. ("Oh, oh.")

Mr. HOLT said now he felt easy in his mind. So long as he had any doubt he must feel some uneasiness,—as any hon. member would, knowing that a fire had taken place on any part of his property. If the hon. member for East Maitland had not put the matter as being a battle between protection and free trade he should not have thought it necessary to say a few words. As he did intend to support the bill, and believing himself as much a free trader as the hon. member, he did protest against such an issue being raised. (Hear, hear.) They had all their particular grounds for supporting this tariff. He believed it would be impossible for any Government to bring in a tariff that would meet the views of all their supporters. He supported the Government because he had confidence in them. He supported the late Government on the same grounds, and he was very sorry when they resigned, because he knew that it would cause great delay in the public business. He did not regard this measure as a protectionist measure. No political economist ever defined a moderate duty for revenue purposes as protection. (Hear.) He thought the so-called free traders greatly mistook the use of the words free trade. With regard to wines, was the fact that we grew wine here any reason why we should not put an import duty upon foreign wines? And on the same grounds why should they exempt boots and shoes? There were many people who preferred home-made articles; and moreover, there were many shoemakers who did not now work at their trade because the remuneration was insufficient. If there was any very large export trade that this tariff would damage, then the objections would be fatal. He did not think that the tariff should be altered in two years. He thought it should not be tampered with, it should be a permanent measure or none at all. If the duties were not required they should not be collected, but that should be the only condition. He did not approve of the principle of taxing the lower class wines higher than the better class, for he thought the importation of the higher class of wines should not be encouraged. On the continent port and sherry were seldom seen on the table; but in this respect the taste of Englishmen was vitiated. Then with regard to the duty on carriages, he thought that all those who could afford to keep a carriage could afford to pay the duty on it, and this would not amount to much more than they would have to pay in England for the privilege of driving it. The tax, moreover, would fall exclusively on the rich, and it would give employment to the poor. (Hear, hear.) Again, in regard to furniture, those who required cheap furniture could buy it cheap, but those who wanted good furniture could afford to pay the duty. In private life they always gave the preference to their friends, and it was only reasonable that they should carry out this principle in the tariff. The fact that there was a moderate import duty upon certain articles did not fetter trade. He thought they would be traitors to the best interests of the country if they suffered the commodities of foreigners to be admitted free and placed the burdens of the taxes upon their own people. The hon. and rev. member had alluded to the difficulty of collecting duties on our southern frontier. If we could not collect the taxes in those districts, we had better give them up—it was not right that others should derive the benefit of the duties derivable from them whilst we bore the expense of governing them. But he believed it only required energy in the Government and officials to collect the duties to which we were entitled on goods coming into this colony from Victoria and South Australia. The argument that because we were not able to compete with them in the trade of part of our colony, it was necessary to abolish our customs duties, had no weight or force. He was in favour of an income-tax, and he would impose it if only for one reason, namely, the securing of the immense amount of property in our city and ports against the possible aggressions of any maritime power that might be at war with Great Britain. We had much to fear from such a war, and no country had shown so much apathy as to its means of defence as was exhibited here. We were, comparatively speaking, in a defenceless state, and when considering the subject of taxation, this matter was well deserving of notice. A moderate income tax commencing at £500 a-year would be scarcely felt. Allusion had been made in the course of this long debate to free selectors, and the funds to be derived from the alienation of lands taken up by them. No one was more favourable to opening up the waste lands to bona fide agriculturists or persons willing to improve them than he was, and he must say he thought the restrictions as to residence were not calculated to encourage such persons in their enterprises. He also thought it unwise on the part of the Legislature to prevent the free selector paying up at once. The hon. and rev. member had alluded to the excessively large population in the city of Sydney. But it might be asked how could we put a stop to this centralisation of the people if it was not done by allowing them the utmost freedom in entering upon the lands of the country. Years ago it was thought that London was getting overgrown, and laws were passed to prevent the building of more houses there; but these evils always cured themselves. The very manufacturers of the articles included in this tariff lived in the large towns of Europe or America, and if we could give employment to our own townsmen would it not be an act of patriotism, and far better to strive to give them encouragement, he would not say protection, for there was no word as it was understood and spoken of by political economists, that he hated more. They certainly did hear occasionally of numbers of persons being out of employment, but such would always be the case at times; but he believed that if a measure were passed for collecting duties on all goods that could be manufactured in the country it would have the effect of encouraging native industry. Under any circumstances he thought the State ought never to neglect it—not protecting, but encouraging it. And as we required revenue, could there, of all the items suggested, be any more reasonable than those which imposed moderate duties upon trade commodities that could be produced in the colony? If the importers tried, as no doubt they would and had done, to bring odium upon the tariff by charging an exorbitant rate of profit on their goods, that matter would soon cure itself, for persons would very soon learn to import their own goods, even if they did not get them made in the country. He did not agree with every item of the tariff, but he should vote for the third reading of the bill because he was not so unreasonable as to expect that any Ministry would be able to propose a measure with every item of which he could agree. As, then, he wished to see the business of the country carried on, and as the want of revenue was generally admitted, he should vote for the bill.

Mr. R. FORSTER had been astonished at the address of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, since that hon. gentleman had told them he was a free trader, whilst almost in the same breath he announced himself to be a protectionist. He said he was a free trader, and yet when the objectionable tariff was brought under discussion he came down to the House specially to support it in the Ministry's moment of difficulty. It was all very well for the hon. gentleman, who indulged in a very quiet stay-at-home style of doing public business, to twit hon. members on the Opposition benches with having delayed the public business; but the matter was one of such importance as fully to have justified them in what they had done. The public, who were most deeply interested in the matter, had a right to know the opinions of hon. members, and to find out if they were sincere in the professions that had often been so profusely made. By way of getting himself out of his difficulty he had tried to get at the land question, but luckily, in the views the hon. gentleman entertained, the honorable gentleman stood perfectly alone in this House; for, if such a question were to be raised before any constituency in the colony, the hon. gentleman would find himself enjoying his case any where but in that House. The hon. member said he was favourable to imposing a duty on property, but if so, why had he not been present in the House when the question was brought on and discussed on the motion of the hon. member for East Maitland? Then, when his professions might have been available the hon. member was absent. Nor did he consider the honorable member to be sincere when he said he was opposed to the duties on wines, beer, and rum, when he voted for the third reading of a bill which imposed those duties. For himself, he was favourable to some of the items in the tariff, and though opposed to the duty on rum, which he regarded as the taxation of a class, he was in favour of the duty on wine. This was a wine producing country, and before many years would produce as much as we required for our own consumption; and if such a duty were calculated to assist the enterprising producers of the article, he would be happy to give them that assistance, although it would be for revenue purposes only. But when he found that this was made a question rather of protection than of revenue he had made up his mind to vote against the third reading of the bill.

Mr. DANGAR said that he felt it his duty to say a few words before the question was put, because he considered it proper that the voice of every hon. member of that house should be heard on the bill. It was, in his opinion, a poor argument to say that the tariff deserved consideration, because it resembled that proposed by Mr. Smart in some of its provisions. He considered that the minority was doing its duty in voting against such a scheme of taxation. It would have the effect of driving all the foreign trade from this colony to Victoria and Queensland. It was objectionable that the same rates of duty should be chargeable on sparkling wines and on still wines; and there were other features in it that were equally objectionable. He had heard it reported that day that, in consequence of the duty they proposed to put upon candles—such as were now imported here from Melbourne—the Victoria Government intended to place duties on hides, horns, and other articles hitherto exported from this colony to Victoria. This was no more than what was perfectly fair. Saddlery and boots and shoes would be imported by the merchants to Melbourne instead of to Sydney, and sent from Melbourne to Albury, Wagga Wagga, and other places to the south-westward, instead of those places being, as now, open to supply from this port. Moreover, furniture would be manufactured so as to evade the bill altogether. The hon. the Treasurer had not informed the House what this tariff was expected to realise. It was to be in force only for two years, but what of that? Before two years were over the colony would be ruined. ("Hear, hear," "No.") He hoped, if this bill did pass, it would be thrown out elsewhere. He did not blame the protectionist members, but he did blame those hon. members who voted for it as an emergency measure. He had opposed the bill from the beginning, and should oppose it to the end.

The question was then put, That the bill be read a third time, with the following result:—

Ayes, 27.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Suttor	Mr. Piddington
W. Forster	Lackey	Allen
Wilson	Walker	Bell
Eagar	Holt	Stewart
Faucett	Raper	Burns
Holroyd	Macpherson	Gordon
Dalgleish	Haworth	Macleay
Shepherd	Morris	Buchanan }
Cunneen	Wisdom	Rusden } Tellers.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Dangar	Mr. Hannell
Alexander	Gray	Burdekin
Caldwell	Hart	Smart
Lucas	Darvall	Cowper, jun.
R. Forster	Eagan	Morrice
Garrett	Leary	Weekes
Tighe	Sadleir	Robertson }
J. T. Ryan	Dr. Lang	Arnold } Tellers.

The announcement was received with cheers and counter cheers.

The bill was read a third time.

On the question being put that this bill do now pass,

Mr. GARRETT said he would not have risen to intrude any remarks of his own upon the House on such a formal motion being made, but when they found hon. members so shamefully deserting their post—("Oh, oh," and continued cries of "Fire! fire!") He intended his remarks to apply to the hon. member for Mudgee (Mr. Terry), who, after remaining in his place until now had skulked behind the bar of the House, and shirked his duty to his constituents. (Loud cries of "Fire!")

The question was put, and it was decided on the following division that this bill do now pass:—

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Morris	Mr. Piddington
W. Forster	Stewart	Gordon
Wilson	Shepherd	Suttor
Eagar	Holt	Macpherson
Faucett	Wisdom	Allen
Holroyd	Burns	Macleay
Haworth	Leary	Lackey
Bell	Cunneen	Buchanan }
Dalgleish	Terry	Rusden } Tellers.
Walker	Raper	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Hart	Mr. Smart	Mr. R. Forster
Hannell	Caldwell	Gray
Cowper	Lucas	Dr. Lang
Darvall	Dangar	Mr. Weekes
Burdekin	Redman	Garrett
Alexander	Cowper, jun.	Robertson }
Tighe	Sadleir	Arnold } Tellers.
Egan	Morrice	

Mr. EAGAR moved that the title of this bill be an "Act for Granting Duties of Customs."

Mr. GARRETT moved by way of amendment that the title of the bill be "A bill to cripple the commerce of the city, and transfer its trade to Victoria and Queensland." (Continued cries of "fire!" and confusion.) He hoped the hon. the Speaker would secure for him the hearing to which every hon. gentleman was entitled to who rose to address the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is entitled to be heard. ("Hear, hear," and "fire!")

Mr. GARRETT continued amid *cries of* "fire," and other interruptions. Only this evening the Colonial Treasurer of Victoria had congratulated the Legislature of that colony that New South Wales had agreed to such a tariff. (Cries of "Fire," and laughter, and much disorder.)

Mr. SPEAKER again requested that hon. members would keep order.

Mr. GARRETT again tried to address the House, and was met by the cry of "fire!"

Mr. SPEAKER said the style of interruption was certainly not Parliamentary. (Hear, hear.) If the House did not support the Speaker it was impossible for him to keep order. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GARRETT: The hon. member for Mudgee voted no way when he knew the Government was safe, and to-night went out of the House in order to avoid giving his vote. (Uproar.)

Mr. RUSDEN: I rise to order, and contend that the question was the title of the bill.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled the hon. member out of order.

Mr. GARRETT continued. He pointed out the large amount of trade they were throwing away by this bill, and were giving away to their enemies. He congratulated the Ministry on their success—(cries of "fire, fire,")—and thought it was only by a shameless abandonment of principle on the part of some hon. members—but these contemptible members—

Mr. HOLROYD rose to order.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought that the hon. member should not expect any forbearance on the part of hon. members. He considered it was a reflection on the majority to designate some members as contemptible.

Mr. DARVALL thought the hon. member had been subject to just provocation, and this should be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled the expression as disorderly.

Mr. GARRETT withdrew the expression, but said what he meant was, that the conduct of the hon. members in deserting their principles was contemptible.

Mr. SPEAKER said the motion should have reference to the character of the bill, but if the amendment was seconded he should put it.

Mr. R. FORSTER seconded the amendment.

Mr. MARTIN thought if the motion was put, it could only be rejected by a large majority. He did not think it was the duty of Mr. Speaker to put the amendment. The only precedent for such a motion was, when a bill to carry out the Union between Great Britain and Ireland was moved that it be passed, an amendment was made that it be burnt by the common hangman. (Mr. EGAN: And so ought this to be.) The Speaker then decided that he would not put this motion. He believed this amendment was moved by a gentleman of the name of Egan. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER thought this was not a similar case, and ruled that the amendment could be put.

Mr. DALGLEISH rose to address the House, and contended that this amendment opened up the whole question.

Mr. SPEAKER said that he had put the question, and that the hon. member had, therefore, forfeited his right to address the House.

Mr. MORRIS thought the hon. member sat down under an erroneous impression.

Mr. REDMAN hoped the hon. member would withdraw his amendment. He was satisfied that both sides of the House had done their duty, and the country alone would decide who had taken the right course.

Mr. ROBERTSON hoped the hon. member would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. RUSDEN objected to the amendment being withdrawn.

Mr. EGAN said the hon. Premier had alluded to a gentleman of his name, who was so great a patriot that he actually gave up £1500 a year rather than see a great injustice done to his country. He hoped the hon. member would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. RUSDEN said he would not withdraw his objection to the withdrawal of the amendment.

The amendment was put, and negatived without division.

The original motion was then put, and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. EAGAR, a message to the Legislative Council was agreed to, transmitting the bill for its concurrence.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to twelve till three o'clock to-morrow.

PAIRED OFF.—Mr. Love for, with Mr. Sutherland against, the third reading of the Customs' Duties Bill.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—The nomination of candidates in the room of three councillors and two auditors retiring by rotation, took place yesterday, Tuesday, at noon, at the School of Arts, under the presidency of the chairman of the municipality, (Mr. F. W. Holland). For the Enmore ward, two candidates were nominated, Mr. William Bailey (retiring councillor), and Mr. Rowland Hill; the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Bailey, a poll was demanded. For the Kingston ward there were also two candidates, Mr. Henry Knight (the retiring councillor) and Mr. John Chard; the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Knight, Mr. Chard demanded a poll. For the O'Connell ward, four candidates were placed in nomination, Mr. Robert Dunlop, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Henry Thomas, and Mr. Thomas Galvin; the show of hands was largely in favour of Mr. Henry Thomas, a poll was demanded by each of the other candidates. Three gentlemen were placed in nomination as auditors, Mr. William Newell, Mr. Richard Birkett, and Mr. Henry Phillips, one of the retiring auditors; the show of hands was in favour of Messrs. Newell and Birkett, a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Phillips. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Robert Towns, barque, 34 tons, Captain Austin, from the Ochotsk Sea. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Scotia, ship, 1040 tons, Johnston, from Liverpool 3rd September. Passengers—Mrs. Stewart, Miss Gregan, Mr. Garside, and 12 in the steerage. Saunders and Co., agents.

Kembla (s.), Captain Mattler, from the Clyde River 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Nisbet, Messrs. Lloyds (2), Mears, Collett, Harkness, Bruce, Rev. T. Birch, and 16 in the steerage.

FEBRUARY 4.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Trouton, from Melbourne 1st instant. Passengers—Mrs. Woolley and family (4), Miss M'Arthur, Miss Leith, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Bray, Miss M'Gover, Miss Richards, Messrs. W. P. Sergeantson, Rouse, Mackenzie, Rogers, T. Fray, H. D. Bray, Lucy, Guild, C. Summers, J. Hopkins, Brown, Rev. Mr. M. Hill, and 39 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Telle Brekk, for Brisbane.
Kate, for Auckland.
Rhoderick Dhu, for Brisbane.
Isle of France, for Newcastle.
Borgastitia (s.), for Melbourne.
Atlantic, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Colonial Empire, for London; Planet, for London; Susannah Booth, for Otago; Bonnie Doon, for the South Seas; Leonidas, for Harvey's Bay.

CLEARANCES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Bonnie Doon, barque, 216 tons, Captain Francis, on a Whaling Voyage, in ballast.

[illegible] (s.), 700 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Mason, Mr. Franks, Deputy Commissary-General Strickland, Miss Hillout, Captain Barron, Mr. G. T. Hunt, Mr. Vignoles, Mrs. Kerr and 2 infants, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. J. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kean, Miss Chapman and 2 servants, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Jarrett, Mr. J. F. White, Mr. M'Kay, Captain Pitt, and 20 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Mountain Maid, Star of Peace, Zone, Petrel, Tiger, Colina, Eagle, from Newcastle, with 1 2 tons coal; Nambucca, with 20,000 feet cedar; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 212 bales hay, 20 bales wool, 27 bags bones, 21 bags onions, 6 cases eggs, 8 coops poultry, 1 coop pigs, 9 casks tallow, 4 calves, 326 sheep, 1 horse; [illegible], from Morpeth, with 39 bales wool, 84 hides, 11 bags hair, 67 bags maize, 81 bales hay, 20 bags potatoes, 4 horses, 6 coops poultry, 7 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Don Juan, Waratah, General Wool, Zone, J. Paxton, Lurline, Comet, for Newcastle; Ina, for Brisbane Water; Edward, for Morpeth; Commerce, for Richmond River; Emma, for Bellinger River; Woolloomooloo, for Port Stephens; Twins, for Macleay River; Vixen, for Jervis Bay.

IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Robert Towns, from the Ochotsk Sea: 500 barrels black oil, 7000 lbs whalebone, R. Towns and Co.

Scotia, from Liverpool: 5 packages earthenware, G. Lane; 25 bales paper, 118 cases spirits, 20 casks, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 350 cases spirits, 193 sacks, 17 tons salt, 315 cases 175 casks beer, Saunders and Co.; 6 packages, W. Saber; 325 casks beer, Cohen and Co.; 20 hogsheads rum, 48 packages hams, 30 casks pork, 4 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 4 packages, J. Frost; 220 cases whisky, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.; 550 sacks salt, 10 tons rock salt, 120 ovens, 27 packages earthenware, 30 boxes pipes, R. Strachan and Co.; 100 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 10 packages, Beard and Robinson; 4 packages, J. Reid; 20 casks pork, 50 barrels oatmeal, 15 casks provisions, Harper, Campbell, and Co.; 40,000 slates, J. Jacobs; 1 package, J. Gillon; 2 packages, A. Bryant; 31 packages paperhangings, W. Henry; 2 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 270 boiler plates, 156 bars iron, 10 bales paper, 240 boxes tin, 366 boiler tubes, 17 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 4 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 1 package, J. Cooper; 2 packages, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, D. Hart; 2 packages, Brackenridge; 47,000 slates, R. Wyrie; 14 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 7 packages, J. Robertson; 2752 bars 822 bundles iron, 337 boilers, 8 packages [illegible], 26 grindstones, 29 ovens, 126 rails, 19 kegs shot, 204 arm moulds, 16 packages, E. T. Capper; 330 sacks salt, P. Logan; 48 cases whisky, J. Lee and Co.; 44 packages, How, Thomson, and Co.; 34 packages, W. N. Davidson; 24 kegs shot, 17 packages, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 8 packages, H. Rourke; 1 package, H. Chalmers; 3000 deals, J. Wilson and Co.; 1 package, [illegible]; 100 casks beer, Mason, Brothers; 10 packages earthenware, [illegible] Neal; 10 hogsheads brandy, 30 tons rock salt, J. Taylor; 226 sacks salt, D. Cooper and Co.; 420 casks plaster, 20 packages paper, 43 packages, J. M'Nab and Co.; 40 drums butter, 20 casks tin, 16 kegs tobacco, 26 cases spirits, 40 casks barley and oatmeal, 58 coils cordage, 1592 bars 126 bundles iron, 66 hogsheads 40 puncheons 16 cases rum, 197 pieces machinery, 2201 sacks salt, 467 packages, Order.

Silistria, from Liverpool: 8 hogsheads bricks, 24 packages pipes, Lamb and Parbury, and Co.; 1200 pots, J. Levick and Co.; 1 package, J. Smith; 1 package, G. Wise; 11 packages, J. Buckley; 15 packages hams, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 4 packages, J. J. Moore; 50 casks soda, P. Logan; 2 packages, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 100 packages zinc, 360 bags raisins, Saunders and Co.; 54 packages stationery, 150 casks beer, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 237 deals, 20 casks oatmeal, Order.

FEBRUARY 4.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 4 cases, 19 bales, J. C. Armytage; 12 cases cigars, Watkins and Leigh; 1 box pictures, W. Barry; 3 cases, Cook and Co.; 2 cases, Levi and Singarin; 4 cases, [illegible] Solomon; 140 packages eggs, Molison and Black; 18 cases, 1 bale, W. Dryson; 34 boiler plates, W. G. Ainsworth; 1 case, Lord, Kohler; 1 case, Bingham Harbottle; 1 case, L. Moss; 3 cases, Sumner; 1 case, J. Keep; 4 cases, Kirchner; 1 package, D. Scott; 1 case, J. S. Lyons; 8 bags oats, Col. Montefiore; 1 case, Mathecks; 50 cases kerosene oil, T. Wright; 81 cases kerosene oil, Vennard and Stevens; 14 bundles rattans, Pettit, Brothers; and sundry parcels.

EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane: 16 quarter-casks wine, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 30 drums oil, 25 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 26 hogsheads beer, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 520 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 50 cases wine, Tucker and Co.; 1 case, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 cases, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 2 cases, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 packages, Fosswell, Wilson, and Co.; 2 packages, J. and E. Row; 2 packages, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 23 packages, J. Keep; 30 bags flour, 1 box, Duffy; 1 case, J. L. Montefiore; 1 case, Harwood; 2 cases, Kohn and Co.; 3 packages, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 40 bags maize, W. H. Holmes; 5 packages, F. Lassetter; 5 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 2 packages, W. Maddock; 2 cases, M. Sheeley; 2 packages, Lane and Co.; 2 packages, Liddge; 5 kegs tobacco, M'Intosh; 30 bags gum, 20 cases curry, 20 packages, W. Dean and Co.; 1 case, Good; 1 case, Wilkie, Elvy, and Co.; 13 bundles wire, W. D. Tooth; 4 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 packages, W. Bartlett; 4 kegs, R. Hardy; 1 package, R. Bailey; 1 package, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case, C. Rich; 1 package, Penfold; 6 kegs, G. W. Andrews; 1 bale, C. Teakie; 5 sacks, J. M'Kenney; 8 sacks, W. H. Holmes; 1 case, F. N. Bird and Co.; 1 case, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 20 bags maize, 1 waggon, Holley and Co.; 7 horses, 16 cases fruit, T. Lambert; 1 buggy, Crane; 6 horses, Campbell; 1 horse, Urquhart; 4 cases, M'Neil; 27 bags maize, 13 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 1 horse, Rochester; 1 package, F. Giles and Co.; 2 packages, Graham and Mendelssohn; 115 bags maize, W. H. Davies; 2 packages, J. Robertson; 4 packages, R. Towns and Co.

The Wave Boy: 2 quarter-casks wine, 1 quarter-cask rum, 5 cases gin, 5 cases whisky, 10 cases brandy, 1 package tobacco, W. Gleadon; 12 cases brandy, 48 bags sugar, 4 hogsheads ale, 5 cases wine, 17 packages tea, 50 bags flour, 1 box tobacco, 40 packages, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 80 bags sugar, 20 bags flour, 5 packages tea, 29 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 37 cases 4 hogsheads brandy, 75 cases gin, 7 quarter-casks 4 octaves wine, 5 cases liquors, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, 10 cases brandy, 31 bags, 14 packages tea, 2 cases, Watkins and Leigh; 87 bags sugar, 1 hogshead rum, 24 packages tea, 30 bags flour, 5 packages, Brown and Co.; 1 box tobacco, Giffard and Bros; 1 cask brandy, 3 cases wine, 1 case sugar, Peate and Harcourt; 15 cases geneva, 1 box tobacco, R. M'Crea; 10 casks beer, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 4 packages tea, 12 bags sugar, Dunnicliff and Co.; 3 packages tea, 2 cases coffee, 18 packages, A. Haydon and Co.; 15 mats sugar, 3 packages tea, 4 casks beer, 29 packages, J. Hurst and Co.; 48 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 box tea, J. Powell; 5 casks beer, 20 packages, Armitage and Co.; 6 packages, T. and W. Bennett; 5 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 11 bags salt, 4 casks ale, 14 packages tea, 41 packages, M. J. Peden; 2 cases, G. Moore; 1 case, Veyret and Delarue; 3 packages, R. Bailey; 1 case, A. Moore and Co.; 1 keg tobacco, M'Cormack; 16 cases, Biddell, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, J. Carr; 6 packages, J. Bussey and Co.; 1 boat, H. Chatfield; 1 case, A. Fletcher; 10 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case, Goodlet and Smith; 1 case, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 3 packages, J. Hughes; 38 bars 10 bundles iron, 1 carriage, 100 packages, R. Iredale and Co.; 5 cases, Keep and Parsons; 1 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 5 casks, G. Wilkie; 5 cases, N. Cassin; 6 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 2 hogsheads ale, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 1 case, Sheppard and Co.; 4 cases, Petersen, Roberts, and Co.; 40 bags flour, 2 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 27 bags potatoes, 9 packages, Webb and Booth; 3 packages, Alderson and Sons; 5 packages, J. Keep; 55 bags salt, 5 tons rock salt, J. Hurst and Co.; 1 case, G. Lane; 1 package, Stanford and Co.; 1 case, D. and S. M. Levi; 1 keg, Bradley; 40 bags potatoes, L. Moran; 2 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 10 casks sodawater, 225 bags flour, 2 packages, N. Caston; 48 packages, Chapman, Brothers, and Co.; 8 packages, Seddington and Sons; 9 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 4 cases, J. Moores; 80 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 20 bags flour, 15 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 12 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 keg tobacco, H. Dixson; 2 packages, Brown and Co.; 5 packages, Hickey; 6 packages, Pulser and Cowlishaw; 18 packages, E. Vickery; 1 box, F. Giles and Co.; 1 case, Moore; 7 packages, N. Macnamara; 2 horses, 1 carriage, Howell; 3 packages, F. Lassetter; 6 packages, M. M'Brady.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Colonial Empire, and Planet, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Dart, this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Clarence (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Black Dog, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Lady Jocelyn (s.), on Saturday, at 10 a.m.

CUSTOMS-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: February 3.—Clarence (s.), 300 tons, Captain Millman, for Brisbane.

A very fine barque purchased in New Bedford by Captain Austen, for Messrs. Towns and Co., and named after that gentleman, arrived yesterday. She left New Bedford fifteen months ago, and has been cruising in the Ochotsk sea. The season, however, has been particularly bad. 250 barrels being about the average taking. Captain Austen has been more fortunate, there being 500 barrels on board. The fish were not only scarce, but the dense smoke caused by the country being on fire prevented the possibility of whaling. She called at Wanganui on the 30th ultimo for water, and reports having spoken the Desdemona, of New Bedford, fifteen days out from Hobart Town, on the 21st ultimo. The Robert Towns is a similar vessel in appearance to the Alice Cameron, which was brought out to Sydney by Captain Austen, and afterwards sold. She is a fine roomy ship, and well fitted up.

The Scotia has made an unusually long passage of 153 days, from Liverpool. She sailed on the 3rd September, crossed the Equator on the 20th October, passed the meridian of the Cape on 4th December, and rounded Van Diemen's Land on 19th ultimo. She ran down her easting in latitude 45° 8', and had fine westerly winds; but the ship, being very deep, and having a fine bottom, she has become very foul. She has spoken several vessels, but they have all arrived.

The schooner Neva, Captain Marshall, arrived in the Manukau on Tuesday morning, from Taranaki. She was five days coming up from Taranaki, having to slip her cable in a heavy nor'-wester gale, and make to sea. She arrived off the bar on Monday, and got up to Poponga on Tuesday morning. She was to have brought a cargo of wool, but the gale coming on, the captain was obliged to run for it. She will now load timber in the Manukau for Sydney. Mr. and Mrs. Clare are passengers by her from Taranaki for Sydney.—*Southern Cross, February 21.*

The cargo of the Kembla (s.) from the Clyde River, consists of 80 kegs butter, 120 bales wool, 20 bags oysters, 3 bales leather, and 3 horses. Experienced strong southerly wind. Passed the Rangatira (s.) off Botany.

The steamship Wonga Wonga left Melbourne 1st instant at 3 p.m. Passed Port Phillip Heads the same day, at 5.15 p.m. Rounded Wilson's Promontory on Tuesday, at 5 a.m., and Gabo Island at 11.30 p.m., and arrived at Sydney, on the 4th, at 3 a.m. Experienced moderate S.E. winds as far as Wilson's Promontory, from thence to Gabo Island fresh S.S.W. winds, and the remainder of the passage moderate E.S.E. winds and fine weather.

The Aurora, which sailed on Tuesday for Melbourne, returned to port again yesterday morning, owing to the strong southerly wind.

The Sincere will be towed up from the quarantine ground today by the Breadalbane.

The managers of the A. S. N. Co. received a telegram yesterday, at 7 p.m., from Newcastle, stating that the s.s. Balclutha had arrived there short of coal, but had experienced very heavy weather.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following Notice, which has been issued by the Government of the Mauritius, respecting a new light at the entrance to the Port of Mahebourg in that Island, is published in the *Government Gazette*, for general information.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
4th November, 1863.

No. 177 of 1863.

His Honor the Officer Administering the Government, directs it to be notified for general information, that on and after the 1st March next, a fixed dioptric light of the first order will be exhibited on Ile aux Fouquets, a small islet on the edge on the reef half a mile to the north of the southern entrance of the Port of Mahebourg in the Island of Mauritius.

A detailed description of, and sailing directions for, making this light, are published below for general information.

EDWARD E. RUSHWORTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

MAURITIUS.

Surveyor General's Office,
3rd November, 1863.

Sailing Directions in reference to the Lighthouse on "Isle aux Fouquets," Grand Port.

1. The Lighthouse is built upon a small island called Ile aux Fouquets, in latitude 20 degrees 24 minutes 20 seconds south, and longitude 57 degrees 47 minutes 9 seconds east. It marks the southern entrance to Grand Port, and is 880 yards to the E.N.E. of Ile de Passe; there is a small islet between them.

2. Ile de Passe, which bounds Grand Port entrance to the northward, is easily known by the battery and other buildings thereon; there are times when rollers entirely block the pass, although the depth is from fourteen to twenty-two fathoms; but, generally speaking, the reefs on either hand are perfectly visible from the lookout.

3. The island on which the lighthouse is built is three miles to the eastward of the nearest point of the mainland, and on the very edge of the coral reef which skirts this part of the coast of Mauritius. The lighthouse (as well as the adjacent buildings) is white; its parapet is thirty-nine feet above the mean sea level, and it is thus a most conspicuous object, which cannot possibly be mistaken.

4. The lighthouse serves as a guide to vessels passing Grand Port by day or by night.

5. The apparatus is a Dioptric of the first order, showing a fixed white light from sunset to sunrise, visible in every direction from seaward, but dark on the land side. The light (focal plane) is 108 feet above the mean sea level (the rise of tide being three feet), and in clear weather can be seen at a distance of sixteen nautical miles from the deck of a vessel twelve feet above the water.

6. There is a Government pilot in Mahebourg, who will, in a few months, be stationed at the lighthouse, and who will board ships bound to Mahebourg, on their making the usual signal.

7. Vessels bound to Mahebourg may approach the light on any bearing from N. by E. to W. by S.; when about two miles from it, they should heave to with the head off shore, until the pilot comes alongside.

8. Should it be desired to get into shelter as soon as possible approach the light under easy sail till within about three-quarters of a mile, in order to avoid a shoal patch of six fathoms off Pointe Lafayette, which is the extreme point of the coral reef bounding the south side of the entrance of Grand Port; steer so as to round Ile de Passe at the distance of half a mile, as a spit runs out from its south side for about a cable's length; then haul to the northward, and anchor in eighteen to twenty fathoms; it is, however, not recommended to attempt the foregoing without a pilot, except in cases of extreme necessity.

9. A vessel coming from the southward and bound to Port Louis round the north end of the Island of Mauritius, the usual track, should, after sighting Grand Port Light, steer so as to pass it at a distance of about four miles; when at that distance the light bears W. by S., a N.N.E. ½ E. course for nine miles will, if the weather be clear, bring a vessel to sight of Flat Island Revolving Light bearing about N. by W. ½ W.; the course can then be shaped as required.

10. A vessel coming from the northward having Flat Island Light on a bearing of N.N.W., must be careful after sighting Grand Port Light not to bring it, when at less than eight miles distance, to a more southerly bearing than S.W. by S. ½ W., or she will be too near the coast reef to the northward of that light.

11. The coast reef to the eastward of, and bounding, Grand Port Light, a bank of irregular soundings extending some distance to seaward, the sea, if carefully attended to, will prove a tolerable guide in very thick weather.

12. The bearings in the foregoing instructions are all Magnetic, and will carry a ship at least three miles from the coast reef.

13. No vessel bound into Grand Port ought to approach it at night; she should heave to well to the southward of the light, so the drift being to the northward she might run in before it to leeward in the morning, and lose much time in working up.

W. L. MORRISON,
Captain Royal Engineers,
Surveyor General.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

February 2.—Jane, brig, 180 tons, Jansen, for Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

February 2.—Clutha, steamer, Dobson, for Melbourne, with 220 tons coal.

February 2.—Lady Lyttelton, barque, Howard, for Melbourne, with 19,458 feet cedar, 1165 spokes.

February 2.—Camilla, barque, Martin, for Melbourne, with 387 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 28.—Montrose, from Sunderland; Eastward Ho, from New York; Cheviot (s.), from Otago.

January 30.—Lady Whitmore, from New York.

January 30.—[illegible], from Charente; Wonga Wonga (s.) from Sydney; Trieste, from San Francisco.

January 31.—Macedon, Abbey, from Newcastle; Wonlora (s.), from Bass.

DEPARTURE.

January 28.—Great Britain (s.), for Liverpool.

It will be seen that intelligence has been received privately of the loss of the King Arthur, near Bilston (?), with 4098 lbs. of tea, bound from Foochow to London. Passengers reached [illegible] 3,000 lbs. of tea. A small portion was saved in good order.—*Argus, 30th January.*

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

January 29.—Sea Nymph, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

January 29.—Castle, for Brisbane.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33° 51' 41". Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 1h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 2.—Levant, from Mauritius; William Buchanan, Retreat, Spec, from Newcastle; Warren Goddard, from Otago.

February 2.—Wave of Life, from London; Deva, from Newcastle; Sepp, from Adelaide.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

February 2.—Urkrown, from Maryborough.

DEPARTURE.

February 2.—Queensland (s.), for the Northern Ports.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

FEBRUARY 3, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	...	S.E., moderate, showery.
Tenterfield	...	South, Raining.
Armidale	...	East, Raining. Bar. 26.624. Ther. 67°.
Tamworth	...	Calm, Pulled cloudy.
Gunnedah	...	South, Raining.
Murrurundi	...	S.E. Dark, like rain.
Newcastle	...	S.S.W., Cloudy, like rain. Bar. 29.904. Ther. 51°.
Mudgee	...	East, Fine.
Bathurst	...	South, Fine. Thunderstorm last evening. Bar. 27.754. Ther. 75°.
Forbes	...	N.E., Fine.
Young	...	N.E., Fine, warm.
Goulburn	...	N.E., Dull, cloudy. Bar. 27.540. Ther. 70°.
Braidwood	...	N.E., Cloudy.
Yass	...	W., strong, Fine.
Gundagai	...	S.W., Fine.
Wagga Wagga	...	S.W., Fine.
Deniliquin	...	South, Fine, and clear. Bar. 29.610. Ther. 73°.
Hay	...	South, Fine, and clear.
Albury	...	South, Fine, and clear. Bar. 29.314. Ther. 75°.
Queenscliff	...	S.E., Light, cloudy, fine. Bar. 29.99. Ther. 61°.
Cape Schanck	...	E., light. Overcast, dull. Bar. 29.90. Ther. 68°.
Cape Otway	...	S.W., very light. Fine. Ther. 29.777. Ther. 62°.
Portland Bay	...	S.W., Fine. Bar. 30.00. Ther. 62°.
South Head	...	S.E.
Sydney	...	S.W., Cloudy. Bar. 29.834.
Wollongong	...	S., strong. Dull, cloudy, and cold.
Jervis Bay	...	S.E., Dull, like rain.

LIFEBOATS FOR THE NAVY.—The importance of having all our men-of-war fitted with at least one lifeboat, if not more, is a question which has long occupied the attention of those scientific officers who form the progressive party in our navy. They have long been preparing the way for the introduction of these most valuable boats, and the services which they have rendered on all parts of our coasts, which occurred at the same time with the fearful loss of life which was caused at the wreck of the Orpheus from the want of a lifeboat, have lately had much effect in removing any scruples which the Admiralty might have entertained against their introduction into the navy. To the mere looker on it will appear almost an inexplicable fact that any of our men-of-war ever went to sea without lifeboats after they were once invented, especially since they have been brought to such complete perfection by the National Lifeboat Institution. The duties which men-of-war's crews have suddenly to fulfil—to pick up men overboard in stormy weather, to land important despatches through any surf, and at almost any risk to render hazardous service to our wrecked merchantmen in the wildest and least civilised parts of the world—any and all of these duties may come upon them in a single day, and day after day, and have to be rendered in boats which are not only not fit, but are the worst fitted, for such purposes. The reason why our men-of-war have not been so fitted is that as yet there was a lifeboat for service on board ships—that is, sufficiently strong, light, and the ... and to defy the rough usage of the most careful and the ... yet to be designed. The boats of the National Institution, which now fortunately are to be found in most parts of the world and all round our coasts, are far too large for such a purpose; but the Admiralty now seriously resolved to provide a service with small lifeboats, have asked the officers of the Institution to give plans and superintend the building of a lifeboat suitable for a mate's fever, or not to exceed one ton in weight. Yesterday a trial was made with two such boats in the Regent's Canal Dock, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty and a number of officers interested in the solution of this most important nautical question. The Lords of the Admiralty were brought down in Mr. Penn's beautiful little steam yacht, the Ermine, among them were the Duke of Somerset, Admiral Frederick, Admiral Grey, Captain Drummond, Commodore Eden, Captain Smith, Needson, Commander Ryder, Admiral Sir George Seymour, Mr. Lewis, Captain Ward, Mr. Thomas Chapman, the vice-president of the institution, &c. One of the two boats tried was thirty-two feet long by eight feet ten-and-a-half inches extreme width, capable of holding on an emergency as many as seventy persons, and of accommodating with ease forty-five or fifty. This boat, however, weighed thirty-seven cwt., or very nearly double what is considered should be the maximum for a handy and useful boat to sudden emergencies. The second boat was thirty feet long by seven feet four-and-a-half inches wide, and weighed only twenty-one cwt. This would stow with ease thirty persons, and could take off fifty at a pinch. It seems, however, that the Admiralty, in fixing the maximum weight at one ton, have adopted a standard which it will be found very difficult to comply with so as to make a really efficient craft for all weathers. The boats yesterday were capsized over to the water's edge in every way, and the largest, when capsized, was turned over by means of an hydraulic crane, and though in the still water of the docks it did not actually right itself, it remained on its side sufficiently buoyant to enable the men to turn it on its keel easily. In dense sea water, and especially in sea water with any swell in it, there is very little doubt that it would have righted of itself almost immediately. When it did right, the relief pipes in the bottom, which were opened, allowed the whole load of water in it to run off in less than half a minute. The small boat, though not tested with this severity, was sufficiently proved to show that even when heavily laden with sailors, and with the relief pipes opened and the boat awash to the gunwales, it was still as buoyant and as seaworthy as ever. The result of the trials seemed to show that if the Admiralty will only allow a slight addition of weight to their present standard—say from twenty hundredweight to twenty-five hundredweight—a perfectly efficient lifeboat, fit for any duty in any weather, may easily be obtained. After the trial with the Admiralty boats, one of the institution's lifeboats was shown. This the hydraulic crane had the greatest difficulty in turning over, and no sooner was it brought keel uppermost than it righted again and freed itself of water in the space of twenty seconds. The trials were most interesting, and the Duke of Somerset, before leaving, expressed his thanks to Mr. Chapman and Captain Ward for the care which they had bestowed in perfecting the boats which were tried.—*Times, November 27.*

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
February 3.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. FEBRUARY 3RD 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb	Wet bulb	Max. shade.	Min shade	Rain gauge	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of cloud.
Armidale	26.624	67	60	57.5	...	...	0.27	East	1	[illegible]
Newcastle	29.904	51	70	69	91	68	...	S.S.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bathurst	27.754	75	70	67	95	55	0.02	South	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goulburn	27.540	70	60	55	100	51	...	N.E.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albury	29.314	75	81	73	...	...	...	S.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deniliquin	29.610	73	63	58	96	58	...	South	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

February 2.—Armidale, raining; Newcastle, cloudy, like rain; Bathurst, fine, thunder storm last evening; Goulburn, dull, cloudy; Albury, fine; Deniliquin, fine, and clear.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

February 1864.		SUN. Rises.		SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. Aftn.
4	THURSDAY	5 15		6 45	4 33	5 2

MOON.—New, 8th instant, 4h. 14m. a.m.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed or they cannot be inserted.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,—

The PRESIDENT, having taken his seat, apologised to the House for his absence during the past week.

Mr. KEMP presented a petition in reference to the Church and School Lands; and Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition from those employed on *Bell's Life in Sydney*, against the proposed postage duty on newspapers.

Sir W. MANNING moved for a return of all lands conditionally purchased under section 13 of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act of 1861, to be accompanied by a map, showing situations, areas, &c.

Mr. PLUNKETT stated that the Government was desirous of affording every information, but that, with the present staff of the Survey Department, it would be impossible to comply with the motion for perhaps two years.

Sir W. MANNING altered the word "map" to "sketches," and the motion for the return was agreed to.

The Council went into committee on the Seamen's Laws Bill, on motion for re-committal, and sat until twelve minutes to 10 p.m., when progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

In reply to Mr. LACKEY, Mr. HOLROYD said that it was not the intention of the Government to accept any of the tenders sent in for leasing the Government railways; that the determination had only been recently been arrived at, and that no intimation of such determination had yet been made to the parties tendering.

Mr. HOLROYD, in reply to Dr. LANG, said that it was the intention of the Government to form a telegraphic line of communication between Bathurst and Carcoar upon the residents of the district giving the usual guarantee for the expenses of the line.

Mr. EAGAR, in answer to Mr. HART, gave details of the anticipated produce of the new taxes, the particulars of which will be found in our Parliamentary columns.

In reply to Mr. LUCAS, Mr. WILSON said that there were 4040 acres of Church and School lands unsold in the parish of Botany; none in the parish of Alexandria; in the parish of Botany there was a permanent reserve of 1630 acres, and, with this exception, there were no waste Crown lands therein.

Mr. MACPHERSON presented a petition from Mulgoa, in favour of the Church and School Lands Bill.

Mr. EAGAR moved the third reading of the Customs Duties Bill.

Mr. GARRETT reiterated at some length his objections to the bill.

Mr. TIGHE also opposed the bill, showing the oppressiveness of the proposed system of taxation to all classes of consumers, and contending that the distress of the community was attributable not to the absence of protection to native industry, but to vicissitudes to which all communities were more or less subject.

Mr. SADLEIR combated the argument retorted upon the opponents of this measure, that a similar scheme had been propounded by the late Government. The House had nothing to do with the quarter from which any scheme of taxation emanated; if the scheme was a bad one, it was their duty to reject it. The proposed system would only benefit a very limited class of producers, and would inflict incalculable injury upon every other class in the community.

Mr. SUTTOR was opposed to some of the items of the tariff, and had he been able to be present at the earlier stages of the discussion he should have felt it his duty to oppose in committee the items to which he objected. He considered, however, that it was too late to undo what had been done, and he should support the measure as a whole. He did not look upon this as a protectionist tariff, but as a scheme of taxation devised for revenue purposes, and to meet the financial exigencies of the country. If any better scheme had been propounded he would have supported it, but, on the other side of the House, though this tariff had been strongly condemned, no better one had been suggested. He felt some difficulty in swallowing the present tariff, but he must take it as the best that was proposed. Retrenchment in the public expenditure was the most important subject for the Legislature to consider, but a strong Government would be required to carry out reform in this respect.

Mr. ROBERTSON urged that this Parliament had deserved well of the country, and that the elective branch of the Legislature ought alone to deal with this question. With regard to the effect of these duties, they would only tend to create difficulties and embarrassments in the commercial relations of neighbouring colonies. In the American Union there was no tariff as between the several States, and the Australian colonies stood in the same relative position as the several American States. The Riverine settlers had hitherto been treated fairly by the Legislature of this colony, but we were now going to give them a substantial grievance.

Mr. DARVALL earnestly deprecated the passing of this measure, and strongly urged its withdrawal, such a course not being incompatible with the position of the Ministry, while the passing of the measure would inflict serious injury upon the community. This House was not called together to discuss this question, and it ought not to be finally settled without an appeal to the country. He animadverted upon the conduct of the hon. member for East Macquarie (Mr. Suttor), who had been absent throughout the whole discussion of the tariff, and who now came in at the last moment to give the Government, probably, the single vote by which the measure would be carried. The present measure would benefit the rich man at the expense of the poor man. There was really no urgency for the passing of this measure, and it would be better to take further time to consider it, because, if passed, this colony would, as regarded other Australian colonies, be like an over-weighted

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...in a very severe race of commercial competition. This was not a question of revenue, but a mere contest between the principles of free trade and protection. The argument that a similar tariff had been opposed by the late Government was unsound. The amount of inconsistency on the part of members of the Opposition was no proof that the present measure was right.

Mr. ALLEN taunted Mr. Darvall with his inconsistency in acquiescing in the policy of the tariff of the late Government, and now vehemently opposing this tariff. The hon. gentleman entered into an elaborate argument to show the economical soundness of the protective principle, though he considered that this tariff had merely a protective tendency.

Mr. MACPHERSON did not consider this a protective tariff, otherwise he would not support it, as his opinions were in favour of perfect freedom of commerce.

Dr. LANG had voted for some of the items of the proposed tariff, but he could not support the bill as a whole. He pointed out that neither squatters, agriculturists, nor miners would derive any benefit from this tariff; and, on the contrary, that the last-mentioned class would be seriously injured by it. The distress about which so much had been said did not arise from want of protection, but from the disproportionate population of the towns, owing to the want of facility of settlement on the waste lands in the interior.

Mr. HOLT, after alluding to an attempted hoax which had just been perpetrated with regard to him, and which was subsequently traced to a member of the House, proceeded to give his opinion in favour of the measure, not as one of a protective character, but as a mode of raising revenue. The distinction between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff had, he contended, never been clearly drawn.

Mr. R. FORSTER and Mr. DANGAR opposed the bill.

The third reading was carried upon a division by 30 to 24.

The formal motion that the bill pass was, after a few observations by Mr. GARRETT, carried upon a division by 29 to 23.

Upon the formal motion, that the title of the Act be "An Act to levy Duties of Customs," Mr. GARRETT moved, as an amendment, a burlesque title for the bill. Mr. MARTIN objected that the amendment was unparliamentary, and could not be put, and referred to a similar case in the Irish Parliament upon the final passing of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The SPEAKER ruled that the amendment could be put; and Mr. GARRETT proceeded amid much disorder to address the House in support of it. The amendment was attempted to be withdrawn, but the withdrawal being objected to, it was put, and negatived without a division.

The bill having passed through its remaining stage, and for transmission to the Legislative Council, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to five.

In a late number we gave a statement received from reliable authority, that a Cabinet Council had been held in London, when the subject of transportation was fully discussed. The Duke of NEWCASTLE on that occasion urged in very decided language the claims of the colonies, and prevailed upon the Ministry unanimously to decline all the recommendations made in reference to transportation by the recent Commission. It must be acknowledged that this was a great concession to the colonial interest, and that it indicates a spirit of justice which ought at all events to prepare the colonies to receive the wishes of the Home Government in a spirit of equity. We shall, therefore, offer no captious objections to the course contemplated, but simply state the reasons which occur to us, and on account of which it may be desirable that the Home Government should perfect the relief which it is contemplated finally to effect.

The only ground on which the Duke of NEWCASTLE proposes to continue transportation is that the Home Government is in some sense pledged to the people of Western Australia. We need not recall the circumstances under which transportation, after being condemned and repelled, was finally sought by the Western Australians, or the transition by which they came to treat as of no importance the moral considerations which oppose such a system, and to represent as highly reformatory the process which was to be administered among them. The fact is, the past history of the colonies explains all these phases in the state of feeling and conduct. There are hundreds who will recollect that the very same language was held both in New South Wales and Tasmania, and that it was not until bitter experience and the loss of accustomed expectations, or their diminished value arising upon a larger population caused a revolution in the public mind—that transportation was denounced as an evil and its abolition demanded as a right. It would have been perfectly reasonable for the Home Government to have met all this resistance with one plain answer—that the colonies were established for penal purposes, and that those who chose them for their home had no right to complain of their destination. But that reason was destroyed by the Home Government itself, who, having abandoned the idea of permanence and, acting upon that change, introduced large numbers of free persons, a right was created in the residents of the colony to object to transportation as no longer standing upon its former footing. The universal agitation of 1850-2 proved that the public mind in Australia had entirely turned against the continuance of transportation. The statistics proved the misery and mischief resulting from it. The English Government, overwhelmed by facts, and anxious to do justice, was led to take steps for abolition; and in doing so, engagements were made which certainly placed the demand of the colonies upon very high ground. We no longer appealed to abstract principles, but to the positive undertakings of her Majesty's Government in this respect. So important was the object deemed—so desirable the settlement of the question—that the QUEEN, in her speech of 1853, announced the abolition of transportation, and on the 17th February of the same year, that is, a few days after, the Duke of NEWCASTLE stated to the House of Lords "that transportation to Western Australia should continue for a very short time longer and to a limited extent, but with regard to Van Diemen's Land and all other Australian colonies, no further convicts would be sent to them." The colonists, though dissatisfied with the exception, nevertheless yielded to the apparent necessity under which it was dictated. But what is the case as it now appears? That there is a population of 16,000 in Western Australia, and that out of these only 11,500, including women and children, are free—showing a proportion of convicts not only highly pernicious to the country itself, but proving the absolute necessity that there should be a dispersion of the convicts that transportation may continue. The Duke of NEWCASTLE has endeavoured to meet the demand of the colonies by providing that no *conditional pardons* shall be issued — in other words, that only convicts shall be discharged, or such as being liberated by the QUEEN's absolute pardon are entitled to go to any part of the world.

We are not disposed to undervalue this concession. It obviously limits the number possible in Western Australia, and confines to that territory a great proportion of convicts for a much longer period than hitherto, for it must be remembered that great crimes only are now punished by transportation. But it is truly suggested by an appeal from the League of Victoria to the people of Great Britain that the distance between Australia and the eastern colonies is so small as to leave every opportunity of dispersion either by seaboard or by bush, and that, therefore, whatever regulations may be adopted by the Crown, the temptation to violate them will be always pressing, and certainly too successful.

We are, however, informed that the Duke does not intend to dispatch convicts to Western Australia except to fulfil a bargain made with the people of that country. What was that bargain but that convicts "should be sent only for a very short time and to a limited extent?" Does not a term of ten years fully complete all the pledges contained in this limitation? If the Government is bound by any obligation to the Western Australians is it not also bound by its own definite and unmistakable promise? Is there more dishonour in violating that promise in reference to those who demand convicts than by violating it in reference to those who refuse them? The object of the Western Australians is the benefit of labour: the objection of the eastern colonies is the cost and ruin of crime. Which, then, has the strongest claim upon a Government professing to act upon equitable principles or having charge of the interests of a great section of the civilised world? The reasons which led the colonies to oppose transportation ten years ago have surely accumulated. We have now a population of 1,317,000 souls. Besides this, there are vast islands accessible to our commerce and moral influence to be affected greatly by the character of our people. We are already involved in great trouble and expense in suppressing crime which, though it seems to be perpetuated by the native population, is nevertheless traceable to the same great cause, and affords only another proof that a penal system is likely to propagate its character when the original settlers are dead and gone.

Such being the case the British Government cannot complain of dissatisfaction if the colonies are unwilling to prolong a delay which is certainly in violation of the promise of 1853. The expectations formed by the people of Western Australia have never been justified by legal enactment, but have been in spite of it. The fluctuations of policy suggested by the interests of other countries surely cannot bind Australia. We have a right to regard every addition made to the criminal population as a new injury inflicted upon the people—as a new difficulty to encounter in our future career, and as involving consequences which ought not to be contemplated by us with toleration nor by the Home Government with indifference.

While, however, we make these statements, we should regret to encourage a spirit of hostility to any fair and equitable method of overcoming the momentary crisis. Whenever the Home Government shall explicitly and definitely fix the time to terminate transportation, the Australians will not quarrel about a year or two. Whatever may be requisite to facilitate the measure will be cheerfully endured provided it be pushed forward in good faith. Nor is it our wish to encourage a spirit of animosity against persons transported for their crimes. There are obligations we owe to our common nature even in its most debased and helpless condition. It is unworthy of any people to raise vexatious barriers in the path of those who are perpetrating no mischief and who are desirous of pursuing a course of honest industry. The Divine maxims of Christianity, while they do not deprive us of the rights of prudence and self preservation, at the same time moderate the contempt and aversion which crime may provoke, and teach us that the vocation of human as of Divine benevolence, is "to seek and to save that which was lost."

THE annual volume of the Statistics of New Zealand for the year 1862 has just been published, though its publication is somewhat tardy.

The population at the close of 1862 was estimated at 125,812, which was an increase of 23,791 over the previous year. In respect of population, therefore, New Zealand has grown to be as important as South Australia. The great cause of the rapid increase in population has been of course the gold discoveries, the province of Otago alone having added more than 15,000 to its numbers in one year. At the same time immigration from the old country is sedulously maintained, and more than eight thousand new arrivals came from that quarter. The influx of diggers has led, as might be supposed, to a great inequality in the sexes, there being 79,680 males as against 46,132 females.

The Northern Island, though the seat of Government and the scene of the earliest efforts at colonisation, has been so completely outstripped by the Middle Island, that the proportion of population is rapidly approaching that of two to one. The numbers in the Northern Island are only 46,106, while those in the Middle Island are 82,952. The younger settlements have gone ahead much faster than the older ones. This is owing partly to the gold, but partly, also, to the absence of native title, and very largely to the rapid development of the pastoral occupation of the soil, which has also laid a basis for agricultural industry. The excess of births over deaths during the year 1862 was only 2083, so that if the colony had to depend upon that only for its progress, the advance would be slow indeed.

The commercial advance of the colony, so far as it is indicated by the imports, was very great indeed, the amount having jumped up in one year from £2,493,811 to £4,626,082, or an advance of 85½ per cent. It is the gold, of course, that has principally done this; but all the Provinces have participated in the advance, as indeed they have all necessarily participated in the golden prosperity. A gold country does not keep its gold to itself; it becomes a customer instantly for what gold can buy, and increases the prosperity of the places from which its supplies are drawn.

The exports from New Zealand have also advanced, though not quite in the same proportion. But the amount increased from £1,370,247 to £2,422,734, or at the rate of 76 81 per cent. The export of gold formed the largest item in this increase, but wool also showed an advance of nearly 29 per cent. over the previous year. The total value of all the gold exported from New Zealand up to the end of 1862 was £2,482,160. The year's export during 1862 was over a million and a half.

The cereal export from New Zealand in 1862 was a mere trifle, not amounting in value to £2000. This was owing to the local market created for local produce in consequence of the increase of population. Three years previously the cereal exports had been valued at over £40,000. The local farmers have a field before them in fetching up the supply of local wants.

The value of the wool exported was £674,226. In this article there is a steady but rapid advance every year; in fact, there is a far greater proportionate rate of progress than is visible in Australia. The export of wool has doubled itself since 1859, and more than quadrupled itself since 1856. How long this rate of progress can be continued is not very clear, but the area of the colony being limited there must of course come an end to the taking up of the fresh runs. If our pastoral export in New South Wales could increase as rapidly in proportion as that of New Zealand, we should soon arrive at magnificent totals. Canterbury is the chief pastoral province of New Zealand, Otago next, and Wellington the third.

The Customs' revenue for New Zealand has advanced for the year 53 per cent., and amounted in 1862 to nearly £400,000, which is at the rate of about £3 4s. a head, a far greater proportion than is payable in New South Wales. The chief contributor to the Customs' revenue is of course the article of spirits, which at a duty of nine shillings a gallon furnishes more than a fourth of the whole Customs' revenue. Sugar at a penny a pound yields £30,000, and tea at fourpence brings in nearly £13,000. Tobacco and wine are the other principal contributory articles. There is also a package duty which yields nearly £43,000, or as much as is raised from tea and sugar jointly, and there is a duty on goods by weight that yields over £6000.

The land revenue advanced nearly 75 per cent. in 1862. The benighted New Zealanders have not attained to that perfection of liberal policy which consists in annihilating the receipts from the public estate, and in their blindness continue to draw a handsome proportion of their annual income from this source. In consequence of this deplorable degradation of their political principles the Treasury was replenished (and consequently taxation eased) to the amount of £606,830 in 1862, more than five-sixths of which was derived from the sale of land; while the Government of New South Wales drew in the same year from a population three times as numerous only £475,500 as land revenue—a sublime indifference to revenue which has been rewarded with the blessings of a deficit in the Treasury, and a protectionist Ministry.

The gross expenditure of New Zealand for the year was £1,624,685, of which amount rather more than half was spent by the Provincial department, and the rest by the Central Executive. But the war has so disturbed all the usual course of government that no comparison can be made with the expenditure of years of peace.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BRAIDWOOD.

Wednesday, 6.30 p.m.

BRAIDWOOD ELECTION.

This election, as anticipated from the first, has been strongly contested. The utmost activity prevailed among the supporters of both candidates, and the result is that in the township a majority was polled for Mr. Parkes, notwithstanding every influence was brought to bear against him.

The returns which have come to hand are as follows:—

	Mr. Parkes.	Mr. Milford.
Braidwood	165	160
Reidsdale	20	26
Major's Creek	51	31
Larbert	10	21
Little River	53	12
	299	250

KIANDRA.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Mr. George Markham, Superintendent of Police, died instantaneously yesterday, at Cooma, from a gunshot wound through the heart. The occurrence is said to have taken place in his own bedroom. His death is universally regretted.

DENILIQUIN.

Wednesday, 4.30 p.m.

At last evening's sitting of the Riverine Council, an earnest discussion took place upon the policy of the association. Different opinions were expressed as to the result of the President's railway scheme, many considering that it compromised the whole movement. The result is that the President tendered his resignation, consenting to hold office until the appointment of his successor. At the strong desire of the Council, the President consented to Mr. Desailly accompanying him for the forthcoming debate on the Riverine resolutions.

BRISBANE.

Wednesday.

Our cricketers decided not to entertain any proposals respecting the match against the All-England Eleven until they hear from the New South Wales Cricketers' Association.

A deputation of contractors waited on the Governor respecting the railway contracts. They were informed that none of the tenders were considered sufficiently low. It is supposed that the Government intend carrying out the work under their own supervision.

SAILED.—Telegraph (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

In the Assembly, the Treasurer spoke an hour and three quarters. He congratulated the House on having entered on the year with a credit balance. The revenue from spirits had fallen off £35,000; tea, £14,500; sugar, £15,000. The total revenue for 1863 was less than 1862 by half a million entirely on the territorial branch. He insisted that the deficiency was more than extinguished by savings, which amounted to £168,000. The expenditure of the police force is to be lessened by £6000 or £7000. The cost of carriage of gold from the principal fields is to be thrown on the gold buyers, and the gold receivers are to be reduced in number. The Storekeepers' Department is to be either reduced or abolished. The steamer Victoria is to be superseded by a blockship or iron-plated screw steamer. Rifled guns are to be substituted for those in use on the shore batteries, at a cost of £15,000, and the Naval Forces Bill is to be reintroduced. Vote for benevolent purposes to be increased by £70,000. For a graving dock at Williamstown £25,000; £70,000 for a new lunatic asylum; £25,000 for a Government house to be built within two years; £10,000 for clearing the Murray; £10,000 for a bridge at Echuca; £15,000 for roads to the new gold fields at Wood's Point; £5000 to be given for the encouragement of new gold fields. Wharfage rate is to be substituted for registration fee. A decrease is expected on the Customs and Excise of £65,000 from losses under the new Land Act. Increase in all of £115,000 from territory, and a large increase from railways and telegraph lines. The Treasurer considers the state of the finances sound and is glad the Government are not called upon to alter the tariff, and he expressed himself as sanguine that the colony of Victoria would gain much by the extraordinary proceedings of the New South Wales Government.

Wednesday, 7 30 p.m.

Last night in the Assembly, the Committee of Supply voted half a million for the service of the year. Great progress is being made in the Estimates to-night. All the departmental contingencies and salaries were voted without debate.

The wool sale to-day was well attended. 1100 bales were sold. The prices were—for greasy, 8d. to 10d.; fleece, 16d. to 21½d.

Business quiet.

Flour is steady in price. The trade demand at quoted prices.

The Dover Castle cleared for London, with 16,850 ounces of gold.

ARRIVED.—Wave of Life, from London; Ann Melbourne, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

At a meeting held, to invite the English Cricketers, it was resolved to raise £2500 in shares of £1 each.

The Gem cleared for Warrnambool, with 1194 bags of wheat.

ARRIVALS.—Havilah, from Melbourne; Dragon, from Newcastle; Omagh, from Melbourne.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

A meeting of Mr. Torrens' friends was held to-day for the purpose of making some recognition of his services to the colony.

Flour is dull at last quotations; wheat less firm. Sales were made at 4s. 11½d., but purchasers are holding back.

ARRIVED: Willing Lass, and Sunrise, from Melbourne; Thracian, from London.

Sailed: Havilah (s.), at 4 p.m. for Melbourne.

NOTICE TO JURORS.—The special jurors summoned for the Jury (No. 1) Court, for this day, the 4th February, are informed that their attendance will not be required.

A RUSE.—It will be seen from our parliamentary report that an attempt was made yesterday to thin the ranks of the Government by means of an anonymous letter which was forwarded to Mr. Holt. It stated that the hon. member's house was on fire! The failure of this attempt led in some degree to the disorder which characterised the close of yesterday's sitting.

DEPARTURE OF MR. AND MRS. KEAN FOR MELBOURNE.—Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean left for Melbourne, in the Rangatira. As our readers are aware, for the past two weeks Mr. Kean has suffered severely from illness, and though considerably better, he is very far from being restored—indeed when on board the steamer his languid appearance denoted as much. Mrs. Kean, we are happy to say, is in excellent health, though anxiety was very plainly visible on her features. A large number of gentlemen and ladies, including Lord John Taylour, Dr. and Miss Woolley, Mr. Algar, Mr. Billyard, and many other prominent personages in our community bade Mr. and Mrs. Kean farewell. Miss Chapman, Mr. Cathcart, and Mr. Everett accompany them. We believe it is Mr. Kean's intention to reside a short time at Mount Macedon, about forty miles from Melbourne; and, should his health permit, he will resume his professional duties in Victoria, and, after visiting other colonies, return again to Sydney about July next; and we trust that he may, by the blessing of Providence, be permitted to do so. We are certain that Mr. and Mrs. Kean and Miss Chapman carry with them the esteem and good wishes of all classes of this community, and of none more than those with whom they have been brought into personal communication during their residence here. Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Everett, too, have made many friends in this city, not alone by their abilities, but also by their geniality in private life, who regret that the necessities of business should have made their stay here so short.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—We understand that a scheme has been for some time under consideration, for forming a junction with the Southern Railway, between Appin and Picton, somewhere near to the Douglass Park station. It appears that a survey has already been made with the view of fixing on the best and most practicable route. The contemplated line commences near the centre of the village of Appin, nine miles from Campbelltown, and, when constructed, would benefit somewhere about seven miles of thickly populated coast country. Its course is said to be nearly clear of trees of a large growth, and there is little or no dense bush to encounter. It takes an almost direct north-westerly course, over gradually sloping country, to the Nepean, for a distance of three miles or thereabout, thence in the same direction it would strike the present line, as already remarked, rather better than a mile on the Menangle side of Douglass Park. It is proposed, we believe, to cross the Nepean by a punt, thereby saving the cost of a bridge, which would be very great. Should this scheme come to maturity, and be carried out, the parties chiefly interested will gladly aid in opening the line, for which application has, on their behalf, been made.

THE RIVERINE QUESTION.—The following resolutions have been prepared with a view to the settlement of the Riverine question, and it is understood that they will be advocated in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Morris as the alternative of separation:—"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable—1. That the colony of New South Wales should be divided into provinces with provision for separate local administration by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council, both elective, but subordinate to, and legislating for purposes delegated to them, by Parliament. 2. That the Parliament of New South Wales should for the future consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate to be composed of members elected by the Provincial Councils, each province returning an equal number. The House of Representatives to be elected (under the system known as Hare's) by the present suffrage; each province for that purpose forming one electorate, and returning at least four members, with an additional member for every ten thousand inhabitants beyond thirty thousand. 3. That previous to the initiation in Parliament of the measures necessary for giving effect to the preceding resolutions, the present Assembly should be dissolved, at a period as early as may be consistent with the public interests. 4. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, embodying the foregoing resolutions."

A SHIPMENT OF THE REMAINS OF DEAD CHINESE.—It may not be uninteresting to notice a touching exemplification of the affection cherished by the Chinese for their native land which is now afforded through the removal by the Chinese of the remains of their deceased countrymen to Sydney, prior to shipment to Hongkong. The practice of exhuming the bodies of dead Mongolians, and of their exportation to China, has been carried on to a considerable extent in California, and it is not altogether unknown in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, though it is one which the Celestials of New South Wales have not as yet become familiarised with. It seems that for some time past Chinese resurrectionists—if such they may be called—have been busily employed in digging up the remains of their departed relatives and friends who had been interred near the different gold-fields, and that they are now collecting them in Sydney prior to shipment. Some of the principal Chinese merchants have engaged a store on Campbell's wharf, where upwards of one hundred coffins or boxes have already been placed. Eleven cases containing what once were corpses arrived last night by the Illalong steamer, from Morpeth and it is expected that the total number of these shells will reach about two hundred and fifty. When the coffins arrive at the place appointed for their reception, some curious religious ceremonies are gone through; these rites—which consist in the extinguishing of lighted tapers, and the diffusion of odours—appear more picturesque than intelligible to Europeans, and their significancy it is therefore not pretended to divine. Each box is marked with Chinese characters, indicating, as it is supposed, the name of the deceased. No doubt these relics, which have been gathered together from all parts of the colony with such pious devotion, will be esteemed especially precious by their kinsfolk in China to whom it is believed they are about to be consigned for sepulture, while their countrymen in this colony now experience the mournful satisfaction of discharging what they evidently regard to be a sacred duty. But few "aliens" will be disposed to withhold from the "Celestials" the privilege of removing and re-burying their dead, though many may be disposed to applaud the patriotic feeling which induces and gratifies the wish for burial in the sepulchre of their fathers. As soon as the full complement of this peculiar cargo of mortality shall arrive in Sydney, it will be freighted in the first ship sailing for Hongkong.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—We would call particular attention to the annual meeting of the Destitute Children's Society, which takes place this evening, in St. James's schoolroom, Castlereagh-street. Speaking of this noble institution, on a recent occasion, his Excellency Sir John Young remarked that "it was one of the most grateful among the many institutions which the liberality of the public had endowed in and about the city of Sydney: the most beneficial that the patriotic foresight of those who founded it, and those by whose care and exertion its good management was secured. Such an institution (he added) was calculated to make the most sordid persons benevolent, to affect the community for good in a variety of ways—to turn its feebleness into strength; and taking the individual, to transmute him from shame to calm self-reliant industry, and to put within his power the blessings of a contented home." Of the truth of these observations there are in our community many living witnesses, who bless the day they became inmates of the asylum at Randwick. The president, the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., will preside. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock sharp.

ALL-ENGLAND v. NEW SOUTH WALES.—It is apparent, from the published invitation of the general committee for the management of the forthcoming cricket match, that they are anxious to render the contest as thoroughly national as possible. This colony has now taken the lead in the "noble game," and if the unequalled Eleven of England are to be beaten at all in Australia, Sydney, in all probability, will be the scene of the great victory. Our players are not a little sanguine of a favourable result; nevertheless, there can be little doubt that our utmost efforts and capabilities, improved as they are, will be severely tested, and the committee no doubt are conscious of the necessity for enlisting all the available strength within their reach. It is to be hoped, therefore, for the sake of the prestige the colony has acquired, that all who have any real pretensions to be considered good cricketers, in whatever part of the colony they may be, will respond to the invitation to come forward at once and enrol their names among the candidates for selection. The Domain ground, we are sorry to say, is in a wretched plight, and the ground committee will have to use all their endeavours to get it in decent order in time for the great event. They are, however, taking active measures for its improvement, some half-dozen men being kept at work on it; and should the weather prove favourable it may in a week or so assume a less rugged and more verdant aspect.

THE BUSHRANGER GILBERT.—A private letter from Burrowa states that on the evening of the 18th ultimo Gilbert went to a store, within a short distance of the Burrowa police station, and purchased (and paid for) some tobacco, crimean shirts, and other articles.

INTENSE HEAT.—Sunday last was the most suffocatingly hot day that we have had this summer. We are informed by a gentleman who paid particular attention to the thermometer that at eight o'clock in the morning it stood at 84° in the shade, and at half-past nine it had risen to 86°. At half-past eleven, it stood at 98°. The thermometer was then placed in the sun, when it rose to 137°, where it remained for about two hours. Towards evening, the atmosphere became somewhat cooler, and at about ten at night there was a slight and cool breeze for a short time, but throughout the greater part of the night the heat continued very oppressive.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—A meeting of the electors of the municipality of the Glebe was held at the council chamber, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, for the purpose of nominating and electing three councillors and two auditors, when the following gentlemen were elected without opposition. As councillors—Mr. James Gillard for the Outer Glebe ward, Mr. William Munro for the Bishopthorpe ward, and Mr. Edmund T. Blacket for the Inner Glebe ward; and as auditors—Messrs. J. R. Young, and M. Pell.

SUPERIOR Household Furniture, &c. Under a bill of sale.—We are requested by Mr. H. D. Cockburn to direct the attention of parties furnishing, general dealers, and others, to his unreserved sale by auction, this day, at his New Rooms, 192, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.—ADV.

CLIFTON, North Shore, the residence of William Tucker, Esq.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct special attention to their important sale, to-morrow, Friday, of magnificent household furniture, grand tricord pianoforte by Collard and Collard, electro-plate, glass, china, &c., of the best description. A steamer will leave the Circular Quay, at 10 o'clock on the morning of sale, conveying intending purchasers free.—ADV.

UNRESERVED Clearing-out Sale.—We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of the drapery trade to their unreserved clearing-out sale of the stock of Mr. H. Selby, this day, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Haymarket.—ADV.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

MR. W. TINDALE.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yard, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry; at 1 o'clock, Fat sheep.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—On the premises of Mr. H. Selby, George-street, Haymarket, at half-past 10 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of Drapery, Clothing, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Electro-plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—At No. 86, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo, at 2 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his New Rooms, opposite Union Bank, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.; on the Premises, 78, South Head Road, near Riley-street, at 2 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mauritius and Manila Sugars, Cargo of New Teas, Rice, Gram, Hops, Curry Powder, Castor Oil, Wax Tapers, &c.; at Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. W. NEWELL.—On the Premises of Mrs. Rice, Bathurst-street, opposite the City Loan Office, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Groceries, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Camphorwood Trunks, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Cutlery, and Sundries.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society was held yesterday evening at the School of Arts. There were about thirty members present; Mr. Crighton presided. Mr. Wooff exhibited from the garden of Mr. Prince two specimens of Caladium; No. 1, Caladium Argyretes, dwarf habit, leaves of a silvery whiteness, the veins being the only green visible: No. 2, Caladium Whighii, habit robust, leaves a beautiful green, spotted with red and white; both specimens were exceedingly beautiful. A monster leaf of Dioscorea discolor was also exhibited by Mr. Wooff. From the garden of Mr. Stuart Russell there came a collection of large and Pompon Dahlias; the varieties were very distinct, and, considering the perfection attained in connexion with the recent excessively dry weather, it was the opinion of the meeting that in ordinary weather the specimens would be unique; it was regretted that the names did not accompany them. From the same exhibitor came a specimen of the American squash, which was stated to be a vegetable worthy of cultivation in this colony. Mr. Stephens, gardener to the Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., produced a flowering spike of Canavallia Bonariense, and stated that it was very valuable as a creeper, capable of standing dry weather. An apple was exhibited by Mr. Hemming, grown in his orchard at Burwood; it resembled a pippin, of green colour with red spots—the name was unknown. Mr. Wooff read an able paper on Wet Manures, which is to be published in the Society's magazine. Mr. Bell produced from Mr. T. S. Mort's garden a specimen of Cibolium Baromitii, and read the following paper explaining its uses:—

A NEW HÆMOSTATIC.

The various remedies now in use for stopping a copious flow of blood, though generally active enough, as, for instance, lunar caustic, are not equally applicable to all cases, and any addition to the list of such remedies is always acceptable to the profession. Latterly a plant called Pengawar jambe (native name Cibolium Baromitii), has been brought over from Java, which possesses extraordinary hæmostatic qualities. It is a kind of fern, yielding a mass of delicate filaments so light and flexible as to be capable of floating a long time in the air. Their colour varies, according to their thickness, from a brownish gold hue to a greyish black. Six grains of these filaments form a sufficient quantity to stop the bleeding of an artery a twelfth of an inch in diameter. This substance displays such avidity for water that it is soaked through and sinks to the bottom of the vessel containing it in less than half a minute. If exposed to heat it exhales an empyreumatic perfume, and if it be burnt it explodes. Its styptic properties are naturally attributable to the rapidity with which its filaments, acting by capillary attraction, absorb the aqueous parts of the blood, and thus causes its immediate coagulation. Moreover, the elasticity of these filaments, swollen by the absorption of the liquid, causes them to form a kind of pledget, which, adhering to the wound, keeps it well closed. The advantage of this styptic over those already known are:—The promptness of the effect and the possibility of producing the coagulum where other agents fail; as, for instance, in carcinomatous and scorbutic ulcers. Before using it it must be triturated; a certain quantity is then applied to the wound, and a compress adapted over it. The styptic thus penetrates into the narrowest fissures, and instantly produces the desired effect.

TEMPERANCE UNION MEETING.—The third Union Temperance Meeting was held last night in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The attendance was not so large as on some former occasions. Dr. Hobbs was voted to the chair, and, after the singing of a melody by the gathering, he remarked that it gave him pleasure to meet those present associated in the cause of temperance—the glorious cause of God and humanity. Drunkenness was the greatest curse of the age, and brought many into a condition of indigence and degradation. Intoxicating liquors in this colony were easily obtained, and hence the disproportionate amount of inebriety in this community when compared with other countries. Notwithstanding the public apathy and the prevalence of the vice of drunkenness, there was reason to take encouragement, and they might be assured of ultimate success. Mr. Davis said that he appeared as the representative of the Alliance, which numbered 4000 pledged abstainers. Since last quarter 147 persons had signed the pledge, and they were now sober and industrious. The speaker referred to the good done by the Sunday morning breakfasts, dwelt on the progress of temperance in England and in this colony, and also on the necessity for Legislative restriction on the sale of alcoholic drinks. It was in contemplation to form a benefit society and other useful organisations. Let them unite together to put down the monster evil of drunkenness. Mr. Lucas, of the Francis-street society, spoke of the continued agitation that was kept up there, and he stated that its members were intent on vigorously carrying on the work. It was a substantial cause, and had now almost reached its eighth anniversary. Mr. Carr was a delegate of the New South Wales society, which at the present time numbered 948 members, 112 having been added during the last quarter. Teetotallers should become missionary temperance advocates. A delegate from the St. Barnabas' society next addressed the meeting. He detailed that society's proceedings, and said that the association consisted of 361 persons, and that there were also 269 youthful members. Mr. Gillard belonged to the Glebe society, which had enrolled on its books 161 names, and some of the members could not be daunted. Mr. Roots, from the Kingston Band of Hope, gave some information respecting that society. Mr. Campbell was a representative of the Tempe society, which had been established but five months, and numbered 340 members. The cause was in a prosperous state. The Rev. Dr. Steel was very happy to have it in his power to be present. He was glad to hear the remarks of the delegates, who evidently were practical men, and it was a good augury of future success that they were persons moving in society where they constantly saw the evils of intemperance and the efficacy of total abstinence. The enterprise was worthy of their zeal, their combination, and their strength. All must be workers; silent example would go far, practical testimony was always powerful, and constant effort in the home and social circle would do much. Let not teetotallers be ashamed of constantly promulgating their principles, and let them remember that great good might be done by the circulation of temperance literature. The speaker related some interesting facts which showed the progress that temperance was making in England, and he mentioned that before the present session of Parliament expired the Permissive Bill would be laid on the table of the House of Commons. He trusted that the teetotallers in this colony would likewise be enlarging their numbers, increasing their activity, and strengthening their hands by gaining a glorious issue. If they wanted to see what the drink traffic did for its victims, let them look at the drunkard's face, the drunkard's home, and the drunkard's dark career. The Rev. F. Hibberd said that alcohol could not exist without destroying the good creatures of God. If they considered its influence on the physical, intellectual, and moral aspects of the community, they must acknowledge that it was a great evil. Example was more needed than precept. He assured them of his earnest co-operation. The Rev. Mr. Langford spoke of the advantage of starting Bands of Hope, and the benefits which he had seen result from the advocacy of temperance principles. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, as also to the ministers for their attendance, a collection was made, and the meeting separated about ten o'clock.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the gaol, Darlinghurst, on view of the body of Eliza Scott, an inmate of that establishment, who died on Tuesday evening. The evidence showed that deceased was last year sentenced at the Maitland Criminal Court to two years' imprisonment, and that before her admission into Darlinghurst gaol, on the 23rd of last October, she had been confined in the gaol at Parramatta, and also on board the hulk Harmony. She appears to have taken cold at Maitland, where she was locked up in her wet clothing, and while suffering from illness she was incarcerated in the solitary cells at Parramatta. The medical testimony showed that she died from consumption of short duration. The woman's conduct in the gaol had been good. She was about twenty-five years of age, and a native of this colony. Jury's verdict: "Deceased died from natural causes, and we consider she was not in a fit state of health to undergo cell punishment."

ST MICHAEL'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, SURRY HILLS.—The Rev. G. H. Moreton last night delivered his second lecture in the above named place, on the subject of "Henry VIII." There was a numerous attendance, and the persons present listened with interest to the historical narrative of the lecturer. The proceeds were devoted to the school enlargement fund.

ASSAULT, WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—P. T. Flanaghan, of Shannon View, Moruya, was charged with an attempt to take the life of Edward Wainwright, the proprietor of the *Moruya Messenger*. After hearing the case the Court was of opinion that proceedings had been taken under a wrong statute, and accordingly a fresh summons was issued.

GOLD AT URANA.—We learn that several parties are at work about seven or eight miles from Urana, near the fence lately erected by Mr. Chapman and about three miles from the telegraph line; testing the capabilities of the land as a gold producer, and with very satisfactory results to themselves, the average being stated at one pennyweight to the dish. At the present time there is no water within four miles, but a likelihood of plenty in the winter season.—*Wagga Wagga Express.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rum	266	16	0
All other spirits	1013	11	7
Wine, at 5s. per gallon	3	0	0
——— 5s. per gallon	59	14	0
Tobacco (manufactured) and snuff	114	8	0
——— (unmanufactured)	122	10	0
Tea	17	11	0
Coffee and chicory	42	0	0
Sugar, raw	55	0	1
Molasses	31	6	8
Dried fruits	52	1	8
Oil	0	16	6
Confectionery and preserves	4	9	8
Boots, shoes, saddlery, and harness	29	17	0
Opium	79	10	0
Bonded Warehouse duty	24	15	0
Pilotage, Sydney	10	18	4
Total	£1910	3	1

The Scotia arrived to-day, from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society will be held to-morrow (this day), at three o'clock.

Mr. W. Dean will offer, at auction, to-morrow (this day), the cargo of teas ex Narcissa; also, large parcels of Mauritius and Manila sugars.

The following general abstracts, showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the undermentioned banks within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter, from the 1st October to 31st December, 1863, are published in to-day's *Gazette*.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £61,127 9s. 2d.; bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £8524 17s.; deposits, not bearing interest, £277,548 3s. 7d.—bearing interest, £227,372 17s. 11d. Total amount of liabilities £574,573 7s. 8d. Assets—Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £80,021 15s. 2d.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £7882 12s. 8d.; landed property, £31,000; notes and bills of other banks, £4222 5s. 11d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £665,683 1s. 10d. Total amount of assets, £788,810 7s. Amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £900,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 32s. per share—14 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £63,000; amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £340,030 15s 3d.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £36,581 7s. 10d.; bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £8587 12s. 4d.; balance due to other banks, £8587 12s. 4d.; deposits, not bearing interest, £198,017 1s., bearing interest, £91 931 6s. 6d.: total amount of liabilities, £335,117 7s. 8d. Assets: coined gold and silver, and other coined metals, £49,192 7s. 4d.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £22,927 0s. 6d.; landed property, £14,000; notes and bills of other banks, £5005 11s. 6d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balance due to the said bank from other banks, £318 648 13s. 4d. Total amount of assets: £409,773 12s. 18d.; amount of the capital stock paid up at the close of the quarter ended 31st December, 1863, £1,000,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 16 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £80,000; amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £288,871 8s. 11d.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £111,819; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £2762 16s. 1d.; balances due to other banks and branches, £421,979 6s. 10s.; deposits not bearing interest, £160,415 19s.; bearing interest, £651,244 19s 3d. Total amount of liabilities: £1,348,222 1s. 2d.; Assets: Coined gold and silver, and other coined metals, £210,580 16s. 11d.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £15,809 5s. 5d.; landed property, £27,282 11s. 1d.; notes and bills of other banks, £6,551; balance due from other banks and branches, £266,690 0s. 11d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances, due to the said bank from other banks, £981,891, 10s. 10d.: total amount of assets, £1,508,805 5s. 2d. Amount of the capital stock paid up to this date, £1,260,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 14 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £88,200; amount of the reserved profits, after declaring such dividend, £252,000.

THE MARTIN ADMINISTRATION.—Last Saturday afternoon, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Shoalhaven took place at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Terara, for the purpose of addressing his Excellency the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly. It was attended by a great number of the most influential inhabitants of the district. Mr. John Glanville was moved to the chair. The following resolution was moved by Mr. Henry Moss, seconded by Mr. Thrower, and carried unanimously: "That this meeting is of opinion that the proceedings which characterise the Legislative Assembly prove the incompetence of the present members; that the attempt to introduce measures unknown to the electors, particularly one of increased taxation, without an appeal to the country, is unjust and unconstitutional. Therefore, this meeting has no confidence in an Assembly that sanctions any such proceedings, in making so outrageous an attempt to ride roughshod over the electors. It is, therefore, desirable that a petition be presented to his Excellency Sir John Young, praying that his Excellency will at once see the necessity of dissolving the present Assembly." Mr. W. Morison, seconded by Mr. Donald Monro, moved the adoption of a petition embodying this resolution, which was read and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, three cheers for Sir John Young terminated the proceedings.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

THE BUSHRANGER MORGAN AGAIN.—The *Border Post* says:—The last exploits of this ruffian are the sticking up of Mr. Ariel, storekeeper, of Corowa, from whom he took £8 in cash, and complete suits of clothing, underclothes, &c., value, in all, £30. Morgan seems to have two mates, as he abstracted from the cart three of everything. He has also taken a very fine Arabian entire horse, belonging to Mr. T. Henty. The horse had been purchased for £1000, and presented to the Messrs. Henty by their agents in India. He was celebrated there as a winner. What Morgan can want with such a horse we are at a loss to imagine, as he will, at best, be but an incumbrance to him. The presumption is that he will "take it out of him" for a day or two, and then turn him loose; or perhaps he intends to make the overland trip to Queensland. In that case Mr. Henty ought to be entitled to the reward, as it would be his horse that took Morgan—out of the district. As a pendant, says the *Wagga Wagga Express*, to the foregoing, we may mention that on Friday week, one of the men on Mr. Henty's station, at Round Hill, was stopped between there and Mundewadera, by Morgan, who bailed him up, with a double barrelled gun, and took from him a chesnut horse of some value. Information has also reached that during the absence of a shepherd from his hut, at Brookong (Mr. Osborne's), this miscreant went in and lay down on the bunk, appropriating a revolving rifle which he found there. He then went in search of the shepherd, and coming across him, told him he had heard that he was in the police, and was going to take him; but if he (Morgan) found out such was not the case, he would return the rifle. The news of a fresh robbery by this ruffian has just come to hand. On Sunday morning last a pedlar who had been stopping at Mrs. Vincent's station, left there for Davidson's, and when about five miles on his road, he was met by Morgan, and robbed of between £60 and £70 worth of goods, taking even to the ring off his finger. How long is this state of things to last?

ENORMOUS CARPET SNAKE.—We are informed by Thomas Goodyear that as he was travelling towards Wollongong along the Kiama telegraph line, he saw an enormous carpet snake, which on being killed was found to measure 12 feet 6 inches in length, and two feet in circumference. On seeing the reptile Goodyear called councillor Fenwick to come to his assistance, and who, on reaching the spot, dispatched the reptile with a stick and skinned it. Mr. Fenwick says it is the largest snake he has seen in the colony, and Goodyear describes it as looking like a black-fellow.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

THE ALBERT TOWER.—The ceremony of dedicating the handsome tower of the new town hall to the memory of the late Prince Consort was a very interesting one. The city council at a recent meeting had unanimously resolved that the tower should bear the name of the lamented Prince, and it was deemed desirable that it should be named preliminary to its completion. This is probably the best memorial which the people of the province could raise to the memory of the Prince Consort. The hall, when finished, will be the handsomest building in the colony; and the substantial manner in which it is to be erected will, under ordinary circumstances, secure its continuance for many generations. When they who have have been engaged in this interesting ceremonial have passed away from earth, the work of their hands will record to their posterity the high estimation in which they held Prince Albert of England.—*S. A. Register.*

ONE CALENDAR MONTH.—The Court of Queen's Bench decided in the action "Freeman v. Reed," that in legal acceptation a calendar month means the time between a day certain in one month to the same day of the month in the next month. Where a statute required a notice to be given "one calendar month at least" before action brought, and the plaintiff gave such notice on the 28th of April, and issued the writ on the 29th of May, he was held to have given due notice.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a COUNCIL CHAMBERS, with domestic offices, for the Municipality of Paddington. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, Mr. THOMAS ROWE, 438, George-street. The work to be tendered for as follows :—
1st.—Excavating, masonry, and brickwork.
2nd.—Carpenters and finishing trades; or
3rd.—The whole of the work in one sum.
Tenders to be delivered at the address of the undersigned, on or before the 10th February next.
By direction of the Chairman.
HY. GALE, Council Clerk, &c.
Municipal Council Chambers, Paddington, 27th January.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, up to 12th instant, for the erection of a first-class VILLA, with attached offices, at Paddington. The work may be tendered for in two amounts, viz. :—1st. For excavator's drainage, masons', and brick work. 2nd. For the carpenters', joiners', and finishing trades.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 438, George-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. —Tenders for COALS.—Tenders will be received until 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, from parties desirous of contracting for the delivery of screened Coals at Wollongong, for one year, from 1st April next, for the use of the Company's steamers. Full particulars to be had at the Company's offices, Phoenix Wharf. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
EDYE MANNING, Manager.
Sydney, 2nd February.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the sum of £10,000 on debentures of £100 each, to be issued by this Company on the 1st proximo, for five (5) years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; interest payable on the 1st July and January of each year during their currency.
Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned, marked "Tender for Debentures," by 10 in the forenoon of MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
TILMOUTH F. DYE,
Secretary of C. and R. R. S. N. Company.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the Erection and Completion of a Villa Residence at Enmore. The works may be tendered for as follows :—
1st. Masonry, excavation, and brickwork, in one sum.
2nd. Carpentry and finishing trades, in one sum.
3rd. Or the whole of the works in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, up to 15th instant, for extensive Alterations and Additions to a Villa at Balmain. The works may be tendered for in two amounts, viz.—For the Drainage, Excavator, Mason, and Brickwork ; or for the Carpenters', Joiners' and finishing trades. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 438, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for Shop Front and Fittings, in Hunter-street, on or before 10th day of February ; the lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specification to be seen at the office of Mr. BREES, architect, 139, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on SATURDAY, 13th instant, for building a HOUSE, with Shop Front, in Liverpool-street. Plan and specification at office of O. H. LEWIS, architect, 392, George-street. No offer will be accepted unless considered eligible.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.— Cards of Membership for the year, half-year, and quarter, are now ready for issue. Subscription, 20s. per annum, which includes admission to Reading Room, Lectures, Classes, and use of Circulating Library.
JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.
The Library is now open for the issue of books, and contains all the latest works of the best authors.

ESTATE HENRY MACHEN.—Delaney's Boot and Shoe Establishment.—DEBTORS herein are informed that all accounts due and remaining unpaid after 8th February, will be sued for in the District Court without respect to persons.
JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee.
ARCHIBALD STEWART, Elected Assignee.

NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to the Estate of the late HENRY CARVELL, of Cowra, New South Wales, are requested forthwith to pay HENRY PRINCE, of Sydney, the Administrator to the said Estate.

NOTICE.—FREDERIC LASSETTER has THIS DAY REMOVED the business of Iredale and Co., to his new premises, 421, George-street, where it will in future be conducted in his own name.
FREDERIC LASSETTER.
7th December.

MELBOURNE.—S. H. and P. COHEN, Wholesale Tobacco Merchants, 42, Elizabeth-street South.

NEWSPAPER for SALE.—The MAITLAND ENSIGN, a bi-weekly journal, circulating largely in the Northern Districts, is for Private SALE, on account of the proprietor having entered on a more congenial calling. There is also a highly remunerative jobbing office in connection with the paper. For particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD GREVILLE, 8, Bridge-street, Sydney.

CHEAPEST GOODS in Sydney, Lincolnshire House. —Bargains bought at auction this week for cash :—
Silks—pink, white, mauve, scarlet, magenta, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
French satins, 1s 6d ; good sarsnets, 6½d, worth 1s 6d
China pina silks, 12 yards, 8s 6d, worth 25s
Rich French barege robes, 20 yards, 8s 6d, worth 18s 6d
Rich plain mohairs, 12 yards, 2s 11d, worth 6½d
French printed jaconet muslins, 4½d, worth 1s
Furniture chintzes, 4½d, fast colours, worth 9d
Ladies' muslin collars, 3d, crochet collars, 3d, worth 1s
Ladies' good parasols, 1s 11d ; beautiful parachutes, 2s 11d
Good bonnet ribbon, 3½d ; French ribbons, 6½d
Ladies' muslin ties, richly worked, 1s, worth 2s 6d
Gauntlet lile thread gloves, 6½d ; kid gloves, 6½d
Good chenille nets, 1s ; silk ditto, 6d, worth 1s 6d
Ladies' black Maltese mantles, 1s 11d, worth 7s 6d
Black ribbon velvets, 18 yards, 9½d ; French flowers, 6d
Boys' straw hats, 6½d ; trimmed boys' hats, 1s 11d
Ladies' girls', childrens' sailor hats, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
Ladies' girls' children's Whitby's hats, 1s, worth 2s 6d
Ladies' high crown hats, newest shape, 4s 6d, worth 7s 6d
Silk tissue mantle cloths, 1½ yard, 2s 11d, worth 5s 6d.
Ladies who buy for cash, please inspect the above goods. No credit given at Lincolnshire House.

THIRD WEEK.— SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.
FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY, in calling the attention of their numerous customers to this their Seventh Semi-Annual, take this opportunity of tendering their sincere thanks to those ladies that have accorded them their patronage, and inform them that in this, the THIRD and LAST WEEK, they have made again CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS in their SUMMER GOODS.
It is scarcely necessary to advert to the fact that FRANCIS GILES and CO originated these sales for the purpose of CLEARING OUT at REDUCED PRICES the remains of stock, necessarily bulky in consequence of the magnitude of their purchases in the home and foreign markets.
That nothing may be wanting to secure the most gratifying results to their numerous customers, they have with unusual diligence personally superintended the reductions in every department.
The enviable position F. G. and CO. occupy as importers of every fashionable and really useful article in General Drapery, &c., will be a guarantee to Ladies that the BARGAINS to be met with are of a bona fide character.
Without particularising every department, FRANCIS GILES and CO. feel certain that ladies will appreciate the immense reductions made on rich silks, fashionable mantles and shawls, millinery, underclothing, mohairs, lace goods, ribbons, parachutes, hosiery, trimmings, &c.
Owing to a fortunate combination of purchases made in cotton and linen goods before the rapid advance on these domestic articles, F. G. and CO. confidently assert themselves in a position to show, during this Semi-annual Sale, calicos, sheetings, counterpanes, prints, and every article in domestic linens, not only much cheaper than anything shown in Sydney for some time past, but positively cheaper than the present London and Manchester market prices.
No one requiring goods of this description should allow this opportunity to pass, for the scarcity of good cotton is now so great in England, that all goods manufactured of that material must ere long inevitably reach a fabulous price.
F. GILES and CO. beg to call PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS, in which all the SUMMER GOODS have been enormously reduced.
GRENADINE SHAWL Department
LACE SHAWL Department
CASHMERE and LLAMA SHAWL Department
LIGHT SUMMER SHAWL Department
BLACK GLACE MANTLE Department
MOHAIR MANTLE Department
BLACK LACE MANTLE Department
WHITE LACE MANTLE Department
MUSLIN MANTLE Department
Ladies' and Children's MUSLIN JACKET Department
OPERA MANTLE Department
LIGHT FANCY SILK Department
BLACK GLACE SILK Department
SUMMER DRESS Department
READY-MADE SKIRT Department
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN Department
SUMMER GLOVE Department
LACE and MUSLIN COLLAR Department
LACE and MUSLIN COLLAR and SLEEVE Department
REAL and IMITATION LACE Department
SUMMER PARACHUTE Department
CHILDREN'S FROCK and WALKING DRESS Department
ENGLISH and FRENCH RIBBON Department
MILLINERY and STRAW BONNET and HAT Department
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING and MORNING WRAPPER Department
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SUMMER HOSIERY Department
In DRAPERY and FURNISHING GOODS we are offering GREAT INDUCEMENT to BUYERS.
Catalogues on application, or sent FREE by post.
Denison House, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.

BLACK LACE JACKETS. WHITE LACE JACKETS
In order to clear the whole of our Stock of these Goods, we have made the following enormous reductions :—
No. 1, 7s 11d, former price 21s
2, 9s 11d, ditto ditto 30s
3, 12s 9d, ditto ditto 35s
4, 18s 9d, ditto ditto 42s.
FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY.

FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTED MUSLINS.— We shall offer the whole of our Remaining STOCK as under :—
Fast colour British Muslins, all one price, 4½d
Fast colour French Muslins, ditto, 15½d.
These comprise our BEST GOODS, former price 2s and 2s 3d.
FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of J. C. BRANDON.
O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO. respectfully solicit the attention of the Ladies of Sydney and the public generally to the sale of the stock in the above estate, now taking place on the Premises, 273, Pitt-street, next to Farmer and Painter's.
The following list of prices will, it is hoped, serve to show the reduction which has been made on the stock generally.

SILKS.
Rich black glace silks, from 2s 11d yard
Extra ditto ditto, 3s 3d to 4s 6d
Rich fancy silks, 30s and 37s 6d, full dress
Ditto self coloured glaces, 3s 6d yard, worth 6s 6d
A parcel rich pena silks, 9s 6d, worth 16s 6d
Rich flounced robes, 55s 6d, worth 5 guineas.

SHAWLS.
Rich black lace 11s, worth 25s
Superior ditto, 14s to 23s
A variety rich new textures, from 8s 6d
Very chaste and rich ditto, 12s 6d
Muslin jackets, a large variety from 4s to 5s 6d
Silk ditto, from 12s 6d.

DRESSES.
Rich checked and plain mohairs, from 6d to 9½d
Fancy dresses, from 5s 6d to 12s
Printed muslins, 5½d to 8½d per yard
French ditto, 9½d to 10½d.
Good mohairs, plain colours, reduced from 6s 6d to 2s 11d full dress.
The drapery consists of calicoes, shirtings, huckabacks, table covers, toilet, quilts, curtains, &c., &c., all of which will be found much below the present prices.
In the fancy department, will be found the following
Good coutille stays, 1s 11d to 2s 6d
Superior French ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 6d
Ladies' French kid gloves, 1s
Gent's white kid, good, 1s
Rich French bonnet ribbons, 4d to 6½d
Ladies' crape collars, 2d to 6d
Ditto sewn muslin sets, 1s
French flowers, from 4d to 5d spray
Good parachutes, from 1s 6d to 4s
Ladies' linen collars, 4d to 6d
Ditto lawn handkerchiefs, good, 3s 6d to 4s 6d a dozen
Chenille hair nets, from 6d to 3s 6d
Rich blond and thread laces, very low
Covered crinolines, new shape, 2s 11d
Skeleton skirts, from 3s 6d to 5s 6d.

HOSIERY.
Good useful hose, 6d per pair
Children's socks, from 1d to 3d per pair
Girl's hose, all sizes, from 6d
O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO., would call especial attention to the stock of millinery, flowers, feathers, &c.
The newest shapes in hats, richly trimmed, from 7s
Rich tulle bonnets, from 10s 6d
Ditto crape ditto, ditto 10s 6d
A large quantity of untrimmed hats and bonnets, newest shapes.
O'Donnell, Bate and Co. would remind CASH buyers that this is an unusual opportunity afforded them of purchasing good goods at a merely nominal price.
The attention of milliners and those in the fancy trade is requested to the immense reserve stock of laces, blonds, and other goods suitable for their trade.
Hours of sale from 10 till 6 o'clock, daily, Saturdays excepted.
273, Pitt-street,
Next to Farmer and Painter's.

DRESSES, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS, UNDERCLOTHING, FANCY GOODS, AT THE REDUCED PRICES.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

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ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Previous to taking stock, Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have determined upon selling out the whole of their stock of rich and fashionable drapery goods consisting of

MANTLES	Silks
MILLINERY	Dresses
SHAWLS	Hats
DRAPERY	Family Mourning
GLOVES	Hosiery
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING	Fancy Goods
PRINTS	Quilts and Counterpanes.

Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, in calling the attention of the people to their great sale, beg to state that every article in their establishment has been more or less reduced in price.
They consider this method of clearing out their stock while seasonable, preferable to holding it over till another season.
The system Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have adopted and carried out in reducing the prices of goods in the various departments is as follows :—
In DEPARTMENTS such as
MANTLES
DRESSES
SILKS
MILLINERY
LADIES' HATS
SHAWLS
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
FANCY GOODS.
GOODS in the above departments, subject to the changes of fashion, have in nearly every instance been reduced considerably below half their original price.
In the FOLLOWING departments great reductions have also been made in all cases worth the consideration of intending purchasers, viz :—
DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
QUILTS and COUNTERPANE ditto
FAMILY MOURNING ditto
HOSIERY ditto
GLOVE ditto.
LADIES visiting our establishment during the sale will have no difficulty in discerning the great reductions made throughout the various departments.
N.B.—All goods are marked in red ink in plain figures, the lowest reduced price.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LADIES are invited to INSPECT OUR STOCK during the sale.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

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ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

LADIES' HATS, with other novelties, in the French rooms. HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT.

CLOTHING TO ORDER.—COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO. have just opened, ex W. W. Smith and La Hogue, their second shipment of seasonable Woollens, consisting of
Coloured silk mixtures
Black and coloured venetians
Striped and fancy cassimeres
Black and blue ditto
Diagonal and fancy Scotch tweeds
Biles' registered silk-mixed checks
White and fancy drill
White and fancy quiltings.
C., B., and Co. respectfully draw the attention of the public to this branch of their trade, the department having the largest and most varied assortments in the city.
402, George-street.
N.B.—A guaranteed saving of full 20 per cent. on all garments executed by them.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO. are making CLOTHING to order, of the best workmanship, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at a full saving of 20 per cent. All goods shrunk. N.B.—Suits to order at six hours' notice. COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., tailors, gown and habit makers, 402 George-street.

BEST VALUE for Money, nearly opposite School of Arts, W. HOWES' celebrated Tailoring Depot.

W. HOWES makes to order good Tweed Suits, from £2 10s. Nearly opposite School of Arts.

W. HOWES celebrated Guinea Trousers, made to order from a variety of patterns.

W. HOWE'S good Black Cloth Suits, made to order, £4 10s., braided, &c.

W. HOWES invites you to call and see the beautiful Black Cloths for the above suits.

W. HOWES makes Riding Pantaloons from £1 8s., unequalled for neatness, comfort, and durability. 264, Pitt-street.

CARPETS ! Carpets ! ! Carpets ! ! ! Just opened. T. BATES, 355, George-street.

FLOORCLOTHS ! Floorcloths ! ! Floorcloths ! ! ! Choice patterns. T. BATES, 355, George-street.

HAIR CLOTHS, in all widths. Just opened. T. BATES, 355, George-street.

COCOANUT FIBRE MATS, in plain and fancy borders. T. BATES, 355, George-street.

STAIR CARPETS.—Just opened, per Harkaway. Very choice patterns. T. BATES, George-street.

WHITECHAPEL MARKET MELODIES.— Air—"Katty O'Lynch.
If to entertain your friends you are fain
I'd have you at once to remark it,
That the best of good cheer it would plainly appear,
Will be met with in Whitechapel Market.
There the daintiest fair beyond all compare,
Though pretenders may snarl,
And the cheapest and best, by the public confessed,
Is provided by PHILIP M'CARROLL.

Though with Tariffs they aim, to our Ministers' shame,
To load the poor man with taxation ;
While the rich may go free, and, delighted, agree
In such infamous Class Legislation.
To meet such "hard lines," our Tariff combines,
Rates and value with which none can quarrel ;
While the name to ensure, of the Friend to the Poor,
Is the object of PHILIP M'CARROLL.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d.	Fore quarter beef ..	1d.
Fore ditto ditto ..	2½d.	Spice beef ..	5d.
By whole or half sheep	3d.	Round ditto, cooked ..	4d.
Mutton chops ..	3½d.	German sausage ..	4d.
Rump steak ..	2½d.	Black pudding ..	3d.
Beef ditto ..	1½d.	Beef sausage ..	2d.
Boiling beef ..	1d.	Pork ditto ..	6d.
Corn ditto ..	1d.	White pudding ..	5d.
Ribs of roast beef ..	1½d.	Pork ..	7d.
Sirloin ditto ..	2½d.	Veal ..	4d.
Hind quarter beef ..	1½d.		

PHILIP M'CARROLL,
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern ; William-street, Woolloomooloo ; and Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.

BASS' ALE, Triangle Brand.
East India Pale Ale
Truman's X X Stout
All bottled by Robert Porter and Co., in cases, 3 dozen quarts, 6 dozen pints, on SALE by
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

BASS' No. 3 Burton Ale, 10-gallon casks, for families. Stores (late Donaldson's), 108, Pitt-street.

TO PUBLICANS.—The undersigned, having received from Messrs. Leveritte, High-street, Kingston, Jamaica, a Shipment of Rum, offers to the trade a portion of the consignment. Parties requiring a genuine article are recommended to call and sample without delay.
B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.
N.B.—A few hogsheads of Taylor, Walker, and Co.'s Stout on hand ex Ida.

BASS' No. 3 ALE, just landed. HYAM and CO.

FOR SALE, 17 pockets fine new Kent HOPS, 1863. J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE— Silesian white clover seed, 300-lb. casks
Bohemian red clover ditto
Best yellow clover ditto
Swedish slecks
Lucerne, prime sample
Canary seed
Resin
Candle cotton
Tobacconists' ware
Double-barrel guns
Black cloths
Fancy soap
Pianos, &c.
LOUIS STYPMANN, Watson's-buildings, next to the Exchange.

CANDLE COTTON—finest Turkey ; Oxford, in small balls ; bleached Wilts, in 1½ lb. and ½ lb. balls—on SALE by LOUIS STYPMANN, Watson's-buildings, agent for the Hobson's Bay Soap and Candle Company, Melbourne.

RESIN FOR SALE. LOUIS STYPMANN, Watson's-buildings, next Exchange.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing ex Sorata and Euphrates. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

SALT, Rock and Coarse Liverpool, in 3-bushel bags, now landing. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

SHIPS' BISCUIT, suitable for dogs, fowls &c., 8s. per cwt. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

LABRADOR Salt Salmon, in 100 and 300 lb. barrels, now landing. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS and LETTERPRESS PRINTERS.—W. R. GULLICK, Importer of Type, and Printing, Stereotyping, and Bookbinding Materials, 141, Pitt-street, Sydney ; agent to Messrs. J. and R. M. Wood, London. A priced Specimen Catalogue may be had upon application.

IRON BEDSTEADS, 25s. and 27s. 6d. ; Children's Cots, Bedding, Furniture, &c., at R. M. PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

TO ROAD and RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.— CORNISH and BRUCE, railway contractors, Melbourne, are now DISPOSING of their extensive PLANT, consisting of over 1000 tons Rails, Wheels and Axles, Bars, Cranes, Chains, Stone-Breaking Machines of the best description, Machinery, &c., &c., all selling far below cost price.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Just arrived, and now on view at the Royal Blue House, Engraved Patterns, strongly recommended for the papering of bedrooms, being neat, clean, artistic designs. The colour is applied sparingly and with strong size, so that it is impossible for any colour to come off by rubbing. All the colours used are guaranteed not to contain anything injurious to health.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Engraved patterns of the most recherche designs. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The greatest novelty in paperhangings for inspection at the Royal Blue House.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Beautiful figures, medallions, elements, scenery papers and centres, at 170, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS, from 4½d. per roll by the bale ; 1000 boxes of sheet glass, now landing and in stock.

PAPERHANGINGS. — Ornamental and decorative Paperhangings, at WALTER RENNY'S, Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

GOLD LEAF, very best quality, 1s. 9d. per book. J. BRAY, oil and colourman, 160, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best quality, 4s. 6d per gallon retail. Paperhanging Depot, 160, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, French and English, in every quality, very cheap. J. BRAY, 160, Pitt-st. North.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD. Colonial Hardwood.—
Prime forest oak and ironbark shingles
Ironbark girders, posts, rails and palings
Dray planks, dray planks
Laths, laths, laths.
The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he is now fully prepared to supply any quantity of colonial hardwood, cut to every size in the building line, and at prices which will defy competition.
JOHN BROWN, Lane Cove.
Orders left with Mr. JOHN CLARKE, Produce Stores, Market Wharf, will meet with prompt attention.—J. B.
Lane Cove, February 3rd.

600,000 FEET Hardwood Deals, American Pine, Cedar, Kauri Shingles, &c. Colonial Hardwood Flooring Boards, T. G. and planed, in any quantity. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic, Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SLATES—20 x 10, 24 x 12, 16 x 10, and 16 x 8, now landing. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, Ex Leichhardt,
Keene's Patent Cement
Superior Plaster of Paris, for dentists, wax flower modellers and artists
On Sale at W. PATTEN'S, 342, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, cheap, a small Vertical SAW FRAME, in complete working order. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

FOR SALE, a WATER CART, cheap. J. HUGHES, Glebe-street, Glebe.

BUGGY HORSES, good pair, sound, and staunch. GIBSON'S Depot, next Burt's, Castlereagh-st. £25.

NEW BUGGY HARNESS, £5 set. GIBSON, importer, 253, Castlereagh-street, adjoining Burt's.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES of every description, for SALE, at HOLT and ANGUS', Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE or Exchange, a Newport-Pagnell CART, suitable for pleasure or business, mounted on three springs, warranted for 12 months ; also a second-hand 3-spring Grocer's Cart, at LARTER'S, coach builder, 295, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a Park PHAETON, with hood, light and fashionable, in perfect order. 7, Bridge-st.

FOR SALE, the EQUITY of REDEMPTION of two Houses on Surry Hills. 381, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

RANDWICK. FOR PRIVATE SALE.
That truly magnificent Estate,
KNOWN AS WENTWORTH'S 30 ACRE GRANT, situate in the above favourite suburb, the property of the late Mr. JUSTICE CALLAGHAN.
It is surrounded by all the choice Villas and Residences at Randwick, and from its particular situation and numerous advantages, it would subdivide to very great advantage, in which manner the purchaser might realise a very large profit.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.
MORT and CO.,
The Rooms, Pitt-street.

BLIGH DISTRICT.—For SALE.— PINE RIDGE STATION, on the Talbragar, with 12,000 Sheep, and 250 Cattle. Improvements very complete.
Also, the KIDGAR RUNS, on the Castlereagh, with 1000 Head of Cattle and 2000 Sheep.
Apply to Messrs. WATT and M'MASTER, Pine Ridge, by Coolah ; or, in Sydney, to HOW, THOMSON, and CO.

BLIGH DISTRICT.—For SALE, PILKABUTTA STATION, with 5600 Sheep. Apply to R. ROBERTSON, Esq., Pilkabutta, by Coolah ; or, in Sydney, to HOW, THOMSON, and CO.

STORE and FAT CATTLE, on the Clarence, Barwin, and other parts of New South Wales, also in various parts of Queensland, for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STOCK FOR SALE, on the Burnett district, within 200 miles of Rockhampton, to be delivered on the station, about the end of March next :—
1500 ewes, 5 years to aged
1000 weaners, mixed sexes
400 head of female cattle, 1 year to aged
6 horses, broken in
1 team of ten working bullocks, with dray and gear complete
Flour and other stores, if required.
For further particulars apply to FRANCIS MACNAB, and CO., 9, Wynyard-street,
Sydney, 13th January.

22,500 MAIDEN EWES and Ewes of various ages, on Darling Down stations.
19,000 weaners, equal sexes, on the Downs and Burnett
43,000 store wethers, chiefly on the Darling Downe
900 choice young rams, from the best stud flocks in Queensland.
For SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, 1200 Wethers, 2½ years old. 1350 Maiden Ewes.
1700 aged Ewes, with 1200 lambs at foot.
Now running at Emu Creek, New England. Apply to JAMES MARK, Esq., Emu Creek ; or M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

CATTLE for SALE.—For sale, 2000 head of the spear brand cattle, equal sexes, and aged from one to seven years inclusive. Apply to D. K. M'INTYRE, Byron, Inverell, New England ; or to M. M. Campbell, cloth factory, Sydney.

SHEEP.—For SALE, at Byron, Inverell, New England, the undermentioned sheep :—
5 year old ewes, with their lambs
1269 ewes
1121 lambs.
4 year old ewes, with their lambs
1300 ewes
1178 lambs
And 521 superior rams.
Apply to D. K. M'INTYRE, Byron, Inverell, New England ; or to M. M. CAMPBELL, cloth factory, Sydney.

MAIDEN EWES for SALE by the undersigned.—1000 Maiden Ewes, from the flocks of Edward King Cox, Mudgee. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO., Bridge-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 horses, drays, harness
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

First-class Hackney.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A first-class grey gelding, 5 years old, 15 hands 3 high ; good in all paces and free from vice.

First-class Colts and Mares.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from James Simmons, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on SATURDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
30 head fine upstanding colts and mares, in first-rate condition.

To Carriers, Travelling Parties, and others.

Three Horses, Drays, and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. J. Harpur to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 heavy draught horses, just off a journey, thoroughly stanch, and subject to trial either separately or together. Also,
A dray, harness, tarpaulin, &c.

Strong Upstanding Broken and Unbroken Stock from Tarago.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Elias Robinson to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
45 head fine upstanding horse stock, both broken and unbroken, suited for hackneys, heavy draught, and coaching purposes.

Preliminary Notice.

Magnificent Pair Carriage Horses, Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Horse Clothing, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from H. Stuart Russell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A magnificent pair of bay carriage horses, bred by G. Campbell, Esq., and got by Ali Pasha
A bay gelding, a good side-saddle horse, and has been driven in harness by a lady
Brougham, omnibus, George IV phaeton
Carriage harness, gig harness, hogskin saddles, child's side saddle, horse clothing, and sundries
Full particulars in a future advertisement.

To Squatters, Breeders, and others.

First-class Short Horned Stock, shortly to arrive ex Orwell.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Tucker and Co. to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on an early day after arrival,
The following bulls, bred by Wm. Hewer, Esq., Sevenhampton, Highbury, Wilts, the winner of numerous prizes for short-horned stock.
LORD RADNOR (20,220 *) a roan bull, calved 6th March, 1862,
Got by Viscount Kellerby, 19,081
dam Rosette, by Borrowby Lad, 12,486
gr. dam Rosetta, by Norval, 9450
g. gr. dam Roseberry, by Rob Roy, 7434
g. g. gr. dam Roseblossom, by Gazer, 7030
PRINCE NAPOLEON (20,564 *), a roan bull, calved 10th March, 1862.
Got by Example, 17,817
dam Norna, by Neptune, 11,847
gr. dam Princess, by Albinus, 9879
g. gr. dam Fairy, by Pioneer, 4711
g. g. gr. dam by Lofty, 2217
g. g. g. gr. dam by Cleveland, 143
g. g. g. g. gr. dam by Windsor, 698.
* These numbers refer to Coates' Herd Book, Vol. XV.

Sale of Horses, &c., THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of country horses, in prime condition
Buggies, dogcarts, drays, spring-carts, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge entering horses for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

Notice.

TO BE SOLD, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Burt's,
3 heavy draught horses, subject to trial.

Fifty Young Horses.

At the Camperdown Yards, TO-MORROW, Friday.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Lintott to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 2 p.m.,
50 colts, mares and fillies, just arrived from Canowindra.
They are described as a useful lot of horses, suited for general work.

Thoroughbred Colt GORILLA.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
GORILLA, a chesnut colt, 3 years old, by Pitsford out of Polyxo by Ether out Lady Theresa, &c., &c.
This is one of the most promising young horses in the colony, is a maiden, and very fashionably bred, descending from the greatest runners of their day. He is a maiden, never having stinted.

To Racing Men and others.
Thoroughbreds.

On FRIDAY next, the 5th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Gregory, of Grafton, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
PILOT—Chesnut colt, 4 years old ; sire imported Pitsford, dam by imported Glaucus, out of old Lady Theresa, &c., &c.
Pilot has started seven times, and won five.
SURVEYOR—Dark grey colt, 3 years old, by Pitsford out of Jennie by Slyboots out of old Creeping Jennie by Scratch, &c. ; Slyboots by Whisker.
Surveyor has started six times, and won four ; is nominated for the Randwick St. Leger.
Both these horses have had regular slow work for some time, are now in splendid condition, and fit to go into training at once. They are both very promising well-grown colts, and have shown in their performances great speed and bottom. The success of the Pitsford stock, and the unfortunate death of that famous sire, should command the attention of turf men to these horses.

Thoroughbreds.

On FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock,
The following choice thoroughbreds, from the stud of Alexander Mackellar, Esq., Kyogle, Richmond River
SHAKSPEARE, a chesnut colt, 4 years, by Chopsticks, by Barefoot, &c.
PUSSY CAT, chesnut mare, by Barefoot, dam by Cap-a-pie
IONE, black filly, by Sir Hercules, dam by Skeleton, &c.
These horses are from a district long famous for thoroughbreds, they have been reared and broken in with great care, and possess style, quality, and action to make either race horses or very superior hacks.

To Flockowners.

Imported Sheep,
Ex Walter Hood.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Rudolph Kummerer, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant,
17 thoroughbred original Negretti sheep (11 rams 6 ewes), just landed from the Walter Hood.
These sheep are of the same famous quality as those imported by Mr. Kummerer last year, and which realised the largest average of the season. The pedigrees will be guaranteed ; also that each animal is of pure blood, and direct descent. At the last shearing in June of the flocks from which these were selected, the average fleece was over 4 lbs., and in many instances the rams gave over 9 lbs.
Now on view.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At the Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by J. B. Badham, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
300 very prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at his Depot, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
100 very prime fat lambs.

Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at his Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, 2 very first-class horses, fat calves, lambs, pigs, porkers and roasters, poultry, and all kinds of live stock.

Fruit. Fruit. Fruit.

At the Railway Auction Depot, every MONDAY and FRIDAY.

THOMAS DAWSON has been favoured with instructions from several fruit-growers to dispose of their fruit by auction, at the above Depot, on FRIDAY next, 5th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
100 cases of assorted fruits, viz , peaches, pears, apples, passion fruit, grapes, &c., &c., in lots to suit all classes of buyers.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, on THURSDAY next, the 4th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON has been favoured with instructions from James White, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
200 head of very prime cattle.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. David Pye to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
140 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from A. Town, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
145 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. R. Mutton to sell by auction, THIS DAY 4th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
144 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle of the well-known IA brand, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Christie, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.
From the noted stations of Christie and Wentworth.

THIS DAY.
At the Labour Bazaar.

5 Camphor-wood Trunks, with loose Canvas Covers.
1 Camphor-wood Chest Drawers, containing—
Light Summer Suits
White Shirts
Coats, Vests, and Trousers
A quantity of Theatrical Dresses.
Also, Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewellery
Boots and Shoes
Musical Instruments
Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Under Distraint for Rent.
To Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, on the Premises, 78, South Head Road, near Riley-street,
Household furniture, comprising chiffoniere, tables chairs; iron bedstead, horsehair mattresses, bedding ; carpets, damask, matting ; marble slab ; kitchen requisites, and a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock.
At the New Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

Under a Bill of Sale.
Superior Household Furniture.
China, Glass, Plated Ware, Ornaments
Cottage Piano, Drawing-room Suites
Carpets, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes
Horsehair Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding
Pier Glass, Large Wire Swing Safes, Wire Covers
Card, Loo, Marble Top Tables
Kitchen Utensils, Russell's Stove, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock, at his New Rooms, 143, Pitt-street,
The above.
Terms cash. No reserve.

POTTS' POINT.
Two Stone-built Cottages, Victoria-street.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 11th February.

Terms—One-third cash ; the residue may remain at 7 per cent.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the proprietor (Mr. Becker) to sell by public auction, on the ground on THURSDAY, 11th February, at 3 o'clock.
TWO STONE-BUILT COTTAGES, each containing four lofty rooms, 14 by 15, kitchen, good yards, and water laid on.
They are situated close to the residence of James [illegible], Esq., and command an extensive and uninterrupted view of the harbour, Domain, &c., and might, if required, be converted into one house at a very trifling cost.
The allotment on which they are built has a frontage of 34 feet 9 inches to Victoria-street, by a depth of 86 feet to a reserved lane 12 feet wide.
N.B.—They will be sold either separately or together, at the option of purchasers.
Any further particulars, together with cards to view, may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at his office, No. 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at Lyons-buildings, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.
320 bales wool
3500 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Goods on view from 9 o'clock until time of sale.

PRODUCE SALES.

LYONS-BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Produce Sale Rooms, Lyons-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 4th February, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,
100 bales wool
1000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

103 Packages Boots and Shoes ex Harkaway, and Fink Neumann.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipments of choice and seasonable goods.
Terms at sale.

Genuine White Lead, No. 1
Mixed Paints, No. 1
Dry Colours, No. 1
Red Lead, No. 1, &c.

Second Shipment of really A1 Goods, just landed ex Fink Neumann.

To Painters
To Ironmongers
To Ship Chandlers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
12 casks best No. 1 white lead
3 ditto ditto No. 1 blue paint
3 ditto ditto No. 1 green ditto
2 ditto ditto No. 1 ground umber
2 ditto ditto No. 1 red lead
2 ditto ditto No. 1 black paint
3 ditto ditto raw and burnt sienna, &c.
Terms at sale.

Oakum
Canvas
Stockholm Tar
Linseed Oil
Colza ditto
Kerosene ditto
White Lead
Dry Colours, &c.

To Ship Chandlers
To Ironmongers
To Painters
To Steam Companies and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
8 bales canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
50 bundles best hand-picked oakum
20 barrels Stockholm tar
100 drums raw and boiled linseed oil
50 ditto colza ditto
50 ditto kerosene ditto
20 casks best white lead, 14 and 28 lb. kegs
30 packages assorted dry colours
45 casks whiting, each 3 cwt., &c.
Terms at sale.

White Zinc Paint.
400 Kegs.

On account of whom it may concern.
To Painters
To Ironmongers
To Shipchandlers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
400 kegs white zinc paint.
Terms at sale.

American Ploughs.

To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
20 American ploughs.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Calcutta Lines.
300 Bales.

To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
300 bales Calcutta lines, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Three-bushel Bags
Gunny Bags
Calcutta Lines.

On account of whom it may concern.
Slightly damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
1 bale 2½ 3-bushel bags, 25 dozen
1 bale gunny bags
6 bales Calcutta lines.
Terms, cash.

Sugars.

Crystal
Counter
Ration.
7874 Small Bags
1692 Large ditto.
The Entire Cargo of the Mousse de Nantes, just arrived from Bourbon.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Merchants
To Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importer, P. Boyer, Esq., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
The entire cargo of the Mousse de Nantes, comprising
7874 small mats
1692 large ditto.
Detailed particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Candles
Provisions
Fancy Biscuits
Vinegar, &c.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several large parcels of the above,
Full particulars in a future issue.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE ON THE GROUND.

SATURDAY, 6th February, at 2 o'clock.

DR. A'BECKETT'S WELL KNOWN PROPERTY, MISSINGDEN ROAD, NEWTOWN.

VALUABLE SITES, also THREE DWELLING-HOUSES fronting the above road, and extending to Susan-street, at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, on SATURDAY, 6th February, on the ground, at 2 o'clock,

The following freehold property, situate on the Missingden Road, not far from its junction with the Newtown Road—

LOTS 1 and 2 have each a frontage of 37 feet to the Missingden Road, and 36½ feet to Susan-street, with a depth of 140 feet.

On these lots is an iron house, containing 5 rooms and wide hall, also a detached kitchen and a stable of wood, and a well of splendid water, with pump, &c.

LOT 3 has frontage of 39 feet to the Missingden Road and Susan-street, with a depth of 140 feet; on it is an iron cottage, lined and papered, containing four good rooms; also detached kitchen of wood, large yard, and use of well of water, &c.

LOT 4 has frontage of 39 feet to the Missingden Road, and 37 feet to Susan-street, with a depth of 140 feet, on which is a capital family residence, occupied by Mr. Saunders. It contains hall, five rooms, and detached kitchen.

LOTS 5 to 7 have each frontages of about 28 feet to the Missingden Road, a similar frontage to Susan-street, with a depth of 140 feet.

☞ The above occupy a valuable position on a main suburban road (now being made and metalled by the municipality), in the very centre of Newtown. The instructions of the proprietor are to sell, and special attention is directed to the property as one worthy of inspection and purchase.

UNRESERVED SALE, ON THE GROUND, SATURDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, at 2 o'clock.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

PEREMPTORY SALE. BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TOWN OF PENRITH.

The commodious first-class substantial premises known as THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, now occupied by Mr. J. Perry
COTTAGE RESIDENCE
adjoining, under lease to the Government for £80 PER ANNUM; and
BLACKSMITH'S and WHEELWRIGHT'S SHOP at the rear.

ORIELTON ESTATE,
near Camden, Southern Road, about SIX MILES from the CAMPBELLTOWN RAILWAY STATION, surrounded by the following noted estates:—"WIVENHOE," "HARRINGTON PARK," "KIRKHAM," "MARYLANDS," "GLENLEE," and other first-class properties.

It comprises
THE HOMESTEAD, Orielton Villa, together with about 330 ACRES, subdivided into cultivation and grazing paddocks.
THE STEAM MILL, engine, and machinery complete, in full working order, with 50 ACRES of land adjoining the homestead.
FARM of 200 ACRES, also adjoining the homestead, with Farm House, Stockyard, &c.

IN ONE OR MORE LOTS, TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

TITLE—Unquestionable. For full particulars, apply to Messrs. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
TERMS—Half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property at 7 PER CENT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,

The following first-class properties,

TOWN OF PENRITH.

LOT 1.—All that block of land containing about 3 roods 20 perches, having about 140 feet frontage to High and Henry streets, with a depth of about 396 feet, on which are those well known commodious premises,

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
now occupied by Mr. Perry, including the whole of the extensive stabling, garden, &c.

LOT 2.—All that piece of land at the corner of High, Evan, and Henry streets, having about the following frontages,

94 feet to High-street,
382 feet to Evan-street,
110 feet to Henry-street,

on which are the extensive premises under lease to the Government for £80 PER ANNUM, including Cottage Residence, Stable, Coach-house, Blacksmith's and Wheelwright's Shop, &c.

ORIELTON,
NEAR CAMDEN, SOUTHERN ROAD,
comprising the following:—

LOT 1.—ORIELTON VILLA and GROUNDS, containing about 330 acres.

The residence is most delightfully situated, about a mile from the main road. It is built of brick on a stone foundation, and contains wide verandahs, 8 rooms, 2 kitchens, servants' room, dairy, and store. There is a lawn in front, and a tastefully laid out garden, planted with choice trees and shrubs; also, a vegetable garden, and three acres of well-stocked orchard. The outbuildings consist of 4-stall stable, coach-house, men's huts, fowl-house and yard, pigstye, stockyard, &c.

The grounds are subdivided into convenient well-watered paddocks, about 200 acres have been cleared and in cultivation. The residue is well timbered, and the whole capital land.

☞ This homestead and farm is situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy localities in this favourite district, commanding extensive views of the surrounding rich undulating pasture and agricultural lands, with the rural village of Camden and Narellan in the distance. The prospect resembles much the cheering and lovely scenery of the mother country. Enclosed fields waving with luxuriant crops, grassy paddocks intersected with rivulets, clumps of wooded country from out of which peeps the pretty spire of Camden Church, the seats of the neighbouring proprietors here and there on gentle eminences—all form a pleasing picture, and create agreeable reminiscences of fatherland.

LOT 2.—Orielton Steam Mill. This spacious and substantial building (60 feet by 30 feet) is built of brick on stone foundations, roofed with galvanized tiles. It contains three floors, with verandah, smithy, engine-house, smut and dressing rooms, &c. The plant and machinery comprise engine (12-horse power) with boiler complete, 2 pair stones, smutting and dressing machines, pulleys and gear complete. There are also, close to the mill, a brick-built cottage residence for the miller, eight-stall stable, pigstye, milking and stockyard, and a waterdam yielding a never-failing supply. With this lot will be sold about 59 acres of good land, subdivided into convenient paddocks, and bounded on the south by the Narellan Creek; all cleared and fenced.

*** The whole of the above mill premises have only been recently erected by the present proprietor at a cost of upwards of £4000. The position of the Orielton Steam-mill is the best for business in the locality, being immediately in the centre of a large agricultural district.

LOT 3.—A farm of 200 acres, adjoining lot 1; bounded on the south by Narellan Creek, and on the other side by the Great Southern Road.

It is all enclosed and subdivided with convenient paddocks, well watered, in addition to the creek, by a chain of ponds. About 130 acres are cleared, and there is a farm-house, a stockyard, and other improvements.

☞ THE WHOLE of the above valuable properties will be positively sold to the highest bidders on the above date in ONE OR MORE LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, and special attention is directed to the sale.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

By Order of the Executor of the late Mr. Michael Bromwich.

BEAUTIFUL SITE AND BLOCK OF RICH MARKET GARDEN LAND at the back of Mrs. SMIDMORE'S COTTAGE and land, near St. PETER'S CHURCH, Cook's River Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the late Mr. Michael Bromwich to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 8th of February, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land containing 14 acres 2 roods 18 perches at the junction of the Swamp Road and Fitzroy-street, being lots 39 and 40 of block 3 n of the subdivision of the Petersham Estate.

☞ This fine piece of land is nearly enclosed, and is situated at the back of Mrs. Smidmore's property, and close to the junction of Unwin's Bridge and Swamp Road, at the rear of St. Peter's Church, Cook's River Road.

The land will be sold in one or three lots to suit purchasers.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SHARES.
HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th February,
25 SHARES in the H. R. N. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, £10 paid up.
The first lot to be sold.

Without Reserve.

TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.

HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENT of LAND, No. 2 of section 14, as per plan of the township, having a frontage to Burrelli-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,

The above described valuable allotment, situated in the town of Wollongong.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.—
MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.
That magnificent pastoral property, called
URANGALINE,
situated in the MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT, about 55 miles from WAGGA WAGGA, and about 80 from Deniliquin, being that portion of the famous
BROOKONG,
properly lying to the south of Urana or Urangaline Creek, and extending to the boundaries of the MAHONGA, BUTHERWA, and WALLARDOON RUNS.
With Urangaline will be sold
28,200 SHEEP, more or less,
ALL WARRANTED SOUND, and NEVER to have been DISEASED, a fair average of the NOTED BROOKONG FLOCKS.
Day of Sale,
TUESDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY NEXT.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.

WILLIAM NEWELL has received instructions from Mrs. Rice to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Bathurst-street, and opposite Mr. Molloy's City Loan Office,

Stock-in-trade of groceries, consisting of
Teas, sugars, coffee, oils, pickles, mustards, starch, blue, tobacco, cigars, large and small canisters, counter, scales and weights, brooms, and a large quantity of lots of goods all belonging to the grocery trade; also show and other glasses.

Every article will be sold to the highest bidder in consequence of the owner giving up business.

To Fancy Dealers
To Bazaar Keepers
To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers.

General Clearance Sale.

FRIDAY, February 5th.

☞ In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has been favoured with instructions from the trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above days, commencing at half-past 10 precisely,

The whole of the remaining portion of goods in the above lines.

Detailed particulars in a future issue.

☞ The auctioneers would direct the especial attention of purchasers to this sale, as it will afford an opportunity to purchasers which cannot possibly occur again.

*** The sale will be continued throughout the day, and luncheon will be provided.

Rich Silver-mounted Carriage Harness
Ditto ditto Gig Harness
Gents' All-over Hogskin Saddles
Boys' ditto ditto
Ladies' Side Saddles, quilted safes.

FRIDAY, February 5th.

☞ Without the least reserve.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

Three sets rich silver-mounted carriage harness
Six sets ditto ditto gig ditto
Four cases men's all-over hogskin saddles
Two cases boys' ditto ditto
Two cases ladies' side saddles, quilted safes.
Terms at sale.

Best Quality Brussels Bags
Best Quality Solid Leather ditto.

Day of Sale—FRIDAY, February 5th.

☞ For and on account of the Shippers.
Ex Damascus, from London.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 5th February,

CAR over B in diamond,
{1}—One case, containing
16½ dozen best quality Brussels bags, patent locks, assorted sizes
Case, tin lined.
{2}—One case, containing
16½ dozen ditto ditto ditto
Case, tin lined.
BLB in diamond,
{1}—One case, containing
14 dozen black leather bags, assorted sizes
Case, tin lined.
{2}—One case, containing
14 dozen ditto ditto ditto
Case, tin lined.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Clearing-out Sale.

Stock of Drapery, Clothing, &c.

By order of Mr. H. Selby, on the Premises, Haymarket.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THURSDAY, 4th February, at half-past 10.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. H. Selby, who is leaving for England, per Duncan Dunbar, to sell by auction, on the premises, Haymarket, THIS DAY, 4th, without any reserve,

The whole of his stock of drapery, clothing, &c., consisting of almost all classes of goods required by the trade.

Terms at sale.

Market Baskets.

On account and the risk of the Consignee.

FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 5th,
1 case market baskets.
Terms, liberal.

Black Cloths
Black Does
Superior Breads
West of England ditto.

On FRIDAY, the 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 5th,
2 cases black broadcloths and doeskins.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

Just landed, ex Leichhardt, Harzaway, and Damascus,

FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A seasonable assortment of drapery, fancy goods, clothing, &c.
Terms, liberal.

24-inch Black Glaces
27-inch ditto ditto.

FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th,
1 case, black glaces.
Terms at sale.

Under Distraint for Rent.

MR. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, No. 36, Judge-street Woolloomooloo,
Household furniture and effects.

Invoice of Saddlery from the celebrated Manufacturers Messrs. Middlemore.

Just landed ex Mary Scott.

MONDAY, February 8th.

To Saddlers, Harness Makers, Storekeepers, Buyers for the Interior, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, MONDAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
40 cases saddlery, harness, whips, &c.
Terms at sale.

Provisions.
Hams. Bacon. Cheese.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

Ex Sarah Neumann.
In fine order.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

25 cases Compton's North Wilts cheese
10 ditto ditto prime breakfast bacon
10 ditto ditto selected York hams.
Terms at sale.

Senna.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

To Druggists, Country Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

5 bales senna leaves.
A fresh lot, just landed.
Terms at sale.

Blacking.

The Genuine Day and Martin.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

Ex Sarah Neumann,
10 casks Day and Martin's blacking, B size
20 ditto ditto, C ditto.
Terms at sale.

Whybrow's Goods.
Morton's ditto.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

Bottled Fruits
Salad Oils.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

Ex Coya,
25 cases Whybrow's bottled fruits
25 ditto ditto salad oil
20 ditto Morton's pint decanter ditto ditto
Terms at sale.

Carb. Soda
Cream Tartar
Sulphate Copper.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

To Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Country Storekeepers, Aerated-water Manufacturers, Grocers, and others.

Without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

10 kegs carb. soda
20 ditto saltpetre
10 ditto cream tartar
10 ditto bluestone
20 barrels epsom salts.
Terms at sale.

Oatmeal
Gelatine.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

2 cases Swinburne's gelatine
30 barrels Scotch oatmeal.
Terms at sale.

Lent.

Preserved Fresh Fish
Salt Fish.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Ex Sarah Neumann.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

20 cases Morton's fresh herrings, 1 lb. tins
10 ditto ditto ditto, 2 lb. tins
25 ditto Overall's red herrings, in tins
25 ditto Albert's sardines, ½ tins
25 ditto ditto ditto, ¼ tins
25 ditto Morton's fresh salmon, 1 lb. tins
10 ditto ditto ditto, 2 lb. tins
50 barrels Dearsley's white herrings.
All now landing in splendid order.
N.B.—Lent commences on the 10th of February.
Terms at sale.

Colman's Goods.

FRIDAY, 5th instant.

Starch
Blue.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

50 cases Colman's No. 1 starch
25 ditto ditto thumb blue.
Terms at sale.

Biscuits.
Small tins.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

Ex Nourmahal,
5 cases, each 1 cwt., Huntley and Palmer's celebrated Reading biscuits, assorted in each case, Nos. 1 and 2 tins.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

From Hill and Co., now landing ex Haskaway.

For Sale without Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, at 11,

An invoice of Hill and Co.'s oilmen's stores, comprising
25 cases bottled fruits
20 cases pint salad oil
25 ditto half-pint ditto
25 ditto ditto assorted sauces
10 ditto ditto curry powder
10 ditto West India pickles
10 ditto ditto mushroom catsup
20 ditto ditto raspberry vinegar.
Terms at sale.

Currants
Nuts
Almonds
Ginger
Muscatel Raisins.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

50 barrels new Patras currants
5 ditto S. S. almonds
15 ditto Barcelona nuts
10 ditto bleached Jamaica ginger
10 ditto washed ditto ditto
5 cases muscatel raisins, layers.

The above fruit will be sold either in bond or duty paid, at the option of the purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

Several large parcels of new goods, now landing ex Nourmahal and Sarah Neumann, the sale of which was postponed from Tuesday last to the above date, when they will be most positively sold.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Extra Fine Congou.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
20 chests extra fine congou.
Grocers and tea dealers in want of a really superior tea are recommended to inspect this small lot. For sale without reserve, to close an account.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.—
Attention is directed to the sale of
THE VILLAGE OF LAWSON.
CONTINUATION OF THE TOWN OF EMU,
comprising about 68 acres, situate on the
LEFT BANK OF THE NEPEAN RIVER,
about half-a-mile from
THE FERRY, ON THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD,
and subdivided into
104 ALLOTMENTS,
so arranged as to enable any purchaser to secure from one-quarter of an acre to several acres, as may be desired.
MORT and CO.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.—
SALE of VILLAGE of LAWSON,
ALLOTMENTS, QUARTER-ACRE TO SEVERAL ACRES,
close to
EMU RAILWAY STATION.
*** Lithographs ready for distribution.
MORT and CO.

PICK OF EMU PLAINS.—
Land of the richest quality, and equally adapted
FOR THE GROWTH OF THE VINE,
ORCHARDS OR ORANGERIES,
LUCERN OR OTHER HAY CROPS,
or any description of grain, will be sold in suitable allotments, on
TUESDAY, 9th February,
by public auction, at 11 o'clock, at
BEATSON'S HOTEL, PENRITH.
MORT and CO.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at Lyons-buildings, corner of George-street and Church-hill, THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th February, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
968 bales wool
3000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, Engineers, Coopers, Carpenters, Tinsmiths, Locksmiths, &c.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 9th February.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from Mr. W. H. Hopkins (who is relinquishing the ironmongery business) to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 69, Market-street (Coveny's-buildings), on TUESDAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the stock of ironmongery, &c., consisting of carpenters', engineers', and coopers' tools; stocks and dies, braces and bits, locks, padlocks, bung and tap borers, tinware, drawing knives, shipwrights' adzes and axes, milk pans, preserving pans, hollow-ware, moderator and kerosene lamps, D stench traps.

And general household ironmongery.
Terms, liberal at sale.

Military Stores.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, at 11 o'clock,
By order of the Military Storekeeper,
The following articles no longer required for the public service—
Leather harness, bobbin pieces
Books, bunting, cloth, buttons
Needles, men's clothing and greatcoats
Moulds, assorted; thread, scissors
Sandpaper; paint, dry and ground in oil
Old iron, tin cups, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—
IMPORTANT SALE, at Clifton, North Shore, the residence of WILLIAM TUCKER, Esq., the whole of the furniture, oil paintings, richly cut glass, china, curiosities, ornaments, vases, brilliant-toned pianoforte by Collard and Collard, &c., &c., is on view THIS DAY, from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.
BRADLEY and NEWTON, auctioneers.
239, George-street.
Catalogues may be obtained on application.

At Clifton, North Shore, the residence of William Tucker, Esq.
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.

Rare and Curious Ornaments and old China
Valuable Bronzes, Choice Water Colours
Grand Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Cut Glass, China, Silver Plate
Wardrobes, Marble Slab Washstands
Iron and Brass Bedsteads
Chests Drawers, &c., &c.
Milch Cow, Dairy Utensils
Sailing Skiff, with Sails and Gear.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been honoured with instructions from William Tucker, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Clifton, North Shore, on FRIDAY, February 5th, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his valuable furniture and effects, prior to his departure for England per Duncan Dunbar,
Terms, cash.

A steamer will leave the Circular Quay for Clifton, at half-past 10 precisely, on the morning of sale, conveying intending purchasers free.

Catalogues may be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneers, 239, George-street.

On SATURDAY, February 6th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

By order of the Executors of the late Captain Moriarty, R.N.

Household Furniture
Cottage Pianoforte
New South Wales Statutes
Various Colonial Works
Census of the Colony
Glass, China, Electroplate, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, February 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, February 6th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Valuable and Rare Collection of Bird Skins from Northern Australia and New South Wales.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on SATURDAY, February 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Fire Bricks, Fire Bricks
Fire Tiles. Fire Tiles.
Now landing ex Coya, from London.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

At half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
On the Circular Quay, opposite the Coya.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 5th February, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
Now landing, ex Coya,
40,000 fire bricks
1,000 fire tiles.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

To Ironmongers and others.

HOLLOWARE.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads holloware.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

To Ironmongers and others.

Tinware
Tin-Plates
General Ironmongery.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
IC, IXX, IXXX tin-plates
Block tin tea and coffee pots
Hollowed and fluted basins
Milk pans, canisters
Oval and round bakers
Toilet cans and pails
Slop pails, water carriers
Dippers and cans
Camp kettles, in nests
Galvanized iron tubs, in nests
Cullenders, quart and pint pots
Anvils
Hand vices
Bench screws
Brass pillar candlesticks
Brass snuffers and trays
Shell and twisted gimblets
Bound brass candlesticks
Cut tacks and brads
School slates, rim locks
Scrubbing and dandy brushes
Steel quoits, carpenters' adzes
Steel snuffers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

To Ironmongers and others.

BEST LONDON GLUE.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.
3 casks best London glue.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ardbeg, Hobson, master, from London.

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, ex Ardbeg, Hobson, master, from London,
E over H,
5 cases Winfield's iron bedsteads, much damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 5th February.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Celaeno, Mitchell, master, from London.

BLACK AND GREY CURLED HORSEHAIR.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Celaeno, Mitchell, master, from London,
MA over D in diamond, E at side,
{13, 1 cask, containing
5 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. black curled horsehair, slightly damaged by sea water
{17, 1 cask containing
5 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. grey curled horsehair, slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 4th February, 1864.

Highly Important, Extensive and Unreserved Sale of
Electro-plated Ware
Ivory Table Cutlery, &c. &c.
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Silversmiths
To Jewellers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th February, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,

25 packages of the undermentioned goods, just landed, ex Cyclone, viz.—
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
E. P. table and dessert spoons and forks
Soup ladles, tea-spoons, sauce ladles
Gravy spoons, salts, tongs, egg and mustard spoons
Breakfast cruets, 4, 5, 6, and 7 hole cruets
Toast racks, pepper tops (spiral and globe)
Tea-pots—5, 6, and 7 gills, table and chamber candlesticks
IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.
Best full-sized balance ivory handled table cutlery
Oval handle ditto ditto
Oval rim ditto ditto
Table knives, ivory handles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Muntz's Metal.

Slightly Damaged.

To Shipowners, to Shipbuilders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th February, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Slightly damaged,
3 cases Muntz's metal, 20-oz.
1 case ditto ditto, 22-oz.
4 case ditto ditto, 24-oz.
1 keg 1-inch composit on nails
1 keg 1¼-inch ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Hippocampe, from Calcutta.

Patna Rice
Gram

For Sale by Auction, THIS DAY.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Hippocampe, from Calcutta, stained,
PTR in diamond—18 bags Patna rice
PTR—24 ditto ditto ditto
PTR over A—20 ditto ditto ditto
MS over SY—19 ditto ditto ditto
MS over A— 2 ditto ditto ditto
G in diamond over SY—12 ditto gram.
Terms, cash.

Wax Vestas.

Japanned Tins, 50's to 1000's.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of wax vestas, in tins, as follows—
3 cases, each 15 gross, 50's
3 ditto, ditto 15 ditto, 100's
3 ditto, ditto 15 ditto, 150's
6 ditto, ditto 10 ditto, 250's
3 ditto, ditto 10 ditto, 500's
2 ditto, ditto 15 ditto, 1000's.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Hops.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock,
30 bales hops.
Terms at sale.

MOST IMPORTANT
To Tea Dealers, Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

Attractive Sale by Auction of
CHOICE NEW TEAS.
☞ The entire cargo of the Narcisse, just arrived from Foo Chow.

729 chests
1474 half-chests
3840 boxes.
For positive Unreserved Sale by Auction,
On THURSDAY, 4th February.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Frost, Kohler, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock,

The entire cargo of the Narcisse, just arrived from Foo Chow, consisting of
AB over T in triangle,
1-5—1600 boxes extra fine Kaisow congou
6-10— 640 ditto ditto ditto
11-15—1000 ditto finest Kaisow congou
16-21—1100 ditto ditto ditto
37— 100 ditto ditto ditto
22-23— 228 chests finest souchong congou
24— 145 ditto fine ditto
26-27— 217 ditto ditto ditto
28— 139 ditto ditto ditto
29— 200 half-chests finest Kaisow congou
30— 148 ditto ditto ditto
31— 151 ditto ditto ditto
32— 243 ditto ditto ditto
33— 157 ditto ditto ditto
34-35— 333 ditto fine ditto
36— 242 ditto ditto ditto.

Selected from the new season's teas to suit the requirements of this market, and in quality ranging from good strong well-flavoured teas, suitable for station supplies, to very choice picked teas for family use.

The trade are invited to inspect and liquor the samples prior to the day of sale.
Terms, liberal.

Castor Oil, Curry Powder.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THIS DAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases, each 1 dozen, castor oil
30 ditto, ditto ditto, Calcutta curry powder.
Terms at sale.

Cossipore Sugar.

25 Tons,
For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction,
THURSDAY, 4th February.

To Merchants, Grocers, Confectioners, Cordial Manufacturers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock,
25 tons Cossipore sugar.
Terms at sale.

Monster Clearance Sale of Sugars,
On THURSDAY, 4th February.

To close several Shipments.
Mauritius Sugars.
500 Tons.
The Balances of Cargoes per Geelong, and several other vessels, embracing
Royal Snowdrop Crystals
Finest Lily ditto
Choice Straw Crystals
Rich Golden ditto
Finest Light Grainy Counter Sugars
Fine Yellow ditto ditto
Good Medium Counter Sugars
Superior Brown Ration. Also,
225 Tons Manila Sugars,
Including the following marks—
JM conjoined O over D—50 Tons
JN conjoined R—50 ditto
Current Clayed—50 ditto
Pampanga—75 ditto

Most Important to Speculators, Grocers, Merchants Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 4th February.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock,

Very large parcels of Mauritius and Manila sugars, as above, embracing
500 tons Mauritius sugars, and
275 tons Manila sugars.

Being balances of several shipments, including a complete assortment of samples, varying from snowdrop crystals, almost equal to Cossipore, to good bright samples, of brown sugars suitable for station supplies—the Manila sugars need no description.

The auctioneer feels that he cannot too strongly urge upon the trade, merchants, speculators, and country buyers the immense importance of this sale—embracing nearly 800 tons of the finest sugars ever imported to this colony, the whole of which being balances of shipments, will, notwithstanding the great advance which must inevitably take place in the prices of all descriptions of sugars, positively be sold to the highest bidders.

Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Produce Sales.

W. DEAN and CO. will sell by public auction, at Lyons-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at a quarter past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
And, at their Produce Stores, TO-MORROW, Friday, at quarter-to 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.

Important Auction Sale of
New Goods ex Sarah Neumann.

To Country Buyers, Boot and Shoemakers, and others.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 5th February.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 5th February, at 11 o'clock,
158 packages new and seasonable boots and shoes.
Just arrived ex Sarah Neumann.

Adelaide Pressed Oaten Hay.
Ex Euphrates.

For Sale by Auction, on the Market Wharf,
FRIDAY MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on FRIDAY, 5th February, at 10 o'clock,
Ex Euphrates,
84 bales very superior Adelaide pressed oaten hay,
In lots to suit purchasers.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Screw Collier.

Auction Sale, 12th February.

The THANE, A1 at Lloyds, 12 years.

*** Now in Messrs. Holy and Harper's Dock, near the ... Works.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on the above date,
The fine A1 screw collier THANE,
118 66-100 tons register
Feet. Tenths.
Length, 109
Breadth, 18 7
Depth, 9 7

She is fitted with two engines, also donkey engine, and two steam winches for loading or discharging cargo.

The Thane is a new vessel, built as a collier; will carry 200 tons coal, on a draught of 6 feet 6 forward, and 7 feet aft. She is also admirably adapted for carrying cattle, and is fitted with large iron tanks for water.

N.B.—The Thane is now in Messrs. Holy and Harper's Dry Dock, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her.

Two Blocks of Country in the district of West Maranoa, known as Wallam Plains (East and West), and called Lake Station; together with from 500 to 700 mixed Cattle, to be mustered and delivered.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from J. B. Johnston, Esq., to sell by auction, at Eckford's Family Hotel, West Maitland, on MONDAY, 29th February, at 12 o'clock,

Two blocks of country in the district of West Maranoa, containing 60 square miles, and known as Wallam Plains (East and West); together with from 500 to 700 head of mixed cattle, to be mustered and delivered.

The improvements comprise a good hut, and yards that will hold 1500 head of cattle.

The country comprises extensive portions of the much-coveted salt-bush flats, with a good portion of well-grassed plains on both sides of the creek. The rest is forest, with scrub at the back, which is, however, intersected by very extensive plains, and comprises an extensive outlet of the finest grassed country in the colonies.

The run is abundantly watered—the Wallam Creek running through the centre, and might be so managed as to carry a very large quantity of sheep, the nearest station being 30 miles distant. The above is only 30 miles from the Culgoa River, and near the well-known fattening runs of Messrs. Baldwin and Soulthorpe.

Terms liberal.

Important Sale of Freehold Property in the centre of the Town of Orange.

The National School and Grounds.

MR. WOODWARD is instructed by the National Board of Education to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 15th February,

All that valuable freehold property, known as the National School and grounds.

The grounds comprise one acre, being allotments 2 and 3 of section 41, situated in Anson-street, between Summer and Byng streets, being allotments 2 and 3 of section 41, situated in Anson-street, between Summer and Byng streets.

The building, a large brick house, contains eight rooms, which, from its size and central situation, being within one minute's walk from the new Post and Telegraph Office, is well adapted for business premises, either as a store or public-house. Attached is a large garden; there is also a good well of water, and necessary outbuildings.

The auctioneer desires to call very particular attention to these important premises, which intending purchasers would do well to inspect. It may be many years before a site so central is offered again in this rising town.

Terms: 25 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, the balance in approved bills of three, six, and nine months.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the ground.

TUESDAY, February 16th.
At 12 o'clock.

To Steamboat Proprietors, Steam Navigation Companies, Shipowners, Speculators, and others in Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia.

Screw Steamer CONGUNE.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received instructions to submit for sale by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 12 o'clock,

The very handsome iron screw steamer
CONGUNE,
of the following dimensions, viz.:—Length, 90 feet; breadth, 18 feet; depth, 8 feet; 93 98-100 tons, N. M. register, exclusive of engine space; 20 horse-power nominal, and capable of working up to 50.

This eligible vessel was built on the Clyde, of Lowmoor iron, by one of the best builders, in 1856, and classed A 1 nine years. Her last employment, on the Cape coast, was in the capacity of a sailing vessel, but her whole machinery, including boiler gear, shafts, screws, &c., are all on board of the vessel, and can be set up at a very trifling expense.

Her model is handsome, schooner-rigged.

Her cargo capacity is very large, and her extreme light draught of water (only drawing six feet with a full cargo of deadweight), renders her without exception a most valuable ship for the bar harbours and shallow rivers in New Zealand.

Her cabins, first and second, are neat and commodious, and the deck, being flush, may be conveniently converted into extra cabin accommodation if required.

Inventories, and further particulars to be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO 20TH. JANUARY.

We are indebted to Captain Clausen, of the Jane, brig, for Auckland papers to the 21st ultimo, being five days' later than previous advices.

The Special Correspondent of the *Daily Southern Cross* thus writes:—

TUIKARAMEA, Sunday, January 17.

We have had a miserably wet, sloppy day to-day, one continuous down-pour prevailing until the shades of evening closed o'er us to-night. As the result proved, it was utterly a waste of time, and unnecessary trouble, to step from the tent and bide the pelting of the pitiless storm, for the purpose of scanning the horizon to discern a break in the clouds—a small patch of blue as big as a man's hand giving promise of finer weather. Life in camp, under such circumstances, is certainly not very provocative of merriment. To all, from the highest to the lowest, from the officer to the private, the day brought its discomforts in abundance. To the poor sentry on duty, however, in the plain, and the piquets on the hill, the day must have proved a truly miserable one. The tents, to which all having the power studiously confined themselves, resisted the pelting rain for some time; but after a lengthy continuance of the downpour they became completely saturated—and happy he who could secure a dry place, and escape the drops falling inside, fast and furious. The slight trenches made for the rainfall from the tents, speedily became flooded, and the water trickled inside, underneath the fern bedding, whilst in the hollow places around the camp small lagoons were formed, admirably suited to the convenience of those eager to become adepts in swimming without fear of drowning.

In the morning, during a slight cessation of the rain, the bugles were sounded for church service, to be performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Zealand, then in camp; but the men had no sooner mustered than another heavy shower came on, and the troops were dismissed.

In the evening it was decided that the out-pickets for the night should be dispensed with, patrols being substituted, when a few moments of fine weather could be taken advantage of.

Monday, January 18.

The little steamer Avon, expected to arrive on Saturday, did not come up until this evening about five o'clock. The following were passengers by her:—Colonel Young, 65th Regiment, Captain Blewitt, Ensign Chester and Toulman, and Captain Baker, of the 18th Regiment, who, it is reported, will be placed on the staff as assistant military secretary. She also brought up a quantity of stores. Colonel Wyatt, of the 65th, left here by her on her return trip.

The 65th detachment, brought by the Chariot of Fame, are reported to have reached Ngaruawahia.

I cannot say whether the General has received any intimation that a surprise is contemplated by the enemy to-night, but this evening it appeared to me that the pickets were strengthened, and the line of sentries stationed further from the camp than on previous evenings.

The "Own Correspondents" of the *New Zealand Herald* supply us with the following items:—

MAUNGATAWHIRI, January 18.

The rain has been a great drawback to us in carrying up the stores to the front during the last three days. The men have been performing the work cheerfully, although they have had such bad weather. The roads here are in a perfect puddle, knee deep in some places; the wheels have made tracks on the road that take the wheels up to the axles. There were a few men employed in repairing the roads, belonging to the Waikato militia; they made good a part of it near to Martin's post, but the part beyond that is a disgrace to the colony. It is true that much work could not be done while all these movements were taking place; but I think a good remuneration should be given for that work, and that civilians should be employed while the troops are in any such an unsettled state as they lately were. From Rhodes' Clearing to the top of Pokeno hill I never saw such a road. A ploughed field cannot be compared to it. I expect that we shall soon hear of some accident if steps are not taken to keep it in repair. I have also to state that there will soon be no communication between Queen's Redoubt and Drury. The bridge beyond Shepherd's Bush is in a dangerous state. There are some of the planks off, and the supports are all gone from underneath. Some men have been employed on it for a few days, but they no sooner had given it a patch up before they were ordered some place else. I have heard of cases in which the forelegs of horses passing over got down through the planks and nearly threw their riders, who had a narrow escape of their life. What makes the matter worse is that orderlies and others have to travel on the roads at all hours of the night.

TUIKARAMEA, January 18.

There is nothing new to relate. We hear of occasional "shaves," and it might create some excitement to repeat them and give us employment in writing contradictions to them the next day, but they are generally too absurd to pass as anything but inventions of some one of brighter genius than usual.

Of late it has been too much the fashion with certain "sensation" writers to invent a fresh plan by which the General is to circumvent the Maories in front. One day it is positively asserted that the General has stated privately to the confidential party who is kind enough to take you by the button, that it is his intention to advance without tents or baggage, and carry all before him with a rush; and the next day you are informed that the report of the day before is all wrong, and emanated from a person who is not the real original private *confidant* of the General, and that the General's real intention is to go through a series of the most intricate operations, which are all kindly explained with an unmistakable degree of clearness. And having effected combinations with expeditionary forces not at present known of to any one but the General and this confidential person, of course the Maories will have to lay down their *arms* or die a most miserable death. Each time we are warned not to insert this strictly confidential news in our communications to the Auckland journals under pain of being flogged, or shot for misprision of treason, or something equally significant to one's apprehensive feelings.

The *New Zealand Herald* of 21st ultimo says:—

A brother of William Thompson is going the round of the several kaingas, endeavouring to enlist men for the rebel army. It seems that he has been tolerably successful, five or six hundred natives having joined and started, via Tauranga, for "the front."

William Thompson's brother, who is acting as recruiting sergeant for the rebels, carries with him a letter from Thompson himself, addressed to the East Coast natives. He says that the Waikatos have lost their lands, have used up their stores of powder and ammunition, and expended their money in carrying on war with the Pakeha on behalf of the Maori nation. "All these things (he says) you possess in plenty. Assist us with men and means, and we can drive the Pakeha into the sea."

From the East Cape to Tokomoroa the fighting men of the natives are said to be mustering in considerable numbers, and it is confidently expected by Thompson and his brother that full seven hundred men will flock to their standard, as all the natives at the different pas along the East Cape have hoisted the King flag and declared their intention of assisting the Waikatos.

Messrs. Petchy and Collier, two old settlers in that district, arrived in the Rangatira, and their accounts confirm the intelligence we have received.

Concerning the Tauranga Expedition, the *Southern Cross* of the same date writes:—

Yesterday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, H.M.S. Miranda got up steam and came alongside the Bombay at the end of the wharf, and about the same time the troops in barracks marched down to the wharf, the band of the 68th playing before them. They comprised 120 rank and file of the 43rd, and 380 rank and file of the 68th Regiments. 100 of the third Waikato regiment, about twelve men of the Royal Artillery, and seven of the Royal Engineers were also of the expedition. The whole force was under the command of Colonel Carey, and the troops were officered as follows:—The 68th were under Lieutenant-Colonel Morant, Major Shuttleworth, Captains Spratt, Oakley, and Lemour, and Lieutenants Marshall, Bourke, Robley, Turner, and Hood, and Ensign Busfield. All the 68th men embarked in the Miranda, also sixty of the 43rd, the remaining sixty going by the Corio, which had been recently re-chartered by the Government for the transport service. The 43rd were officered by Captain Smith, Lieutenant Talbot, and Ensign Langlands and Clarke. Captain Smith and Ensign Langlands went in the Corio, and the other two officers in the Miranda. The Royal Artillery were under Lieutenant Green, and the Royal Engineers under Major Mould. The Waikato Militia were officered by Captain Rowles, and Ensigns Shiene and Way; and on arrival at the wharf, about 11 o'clock, they embarked in the Corio. Besides the ordinary baggage, there was a *large* quantity of engineers' stores. The whole of the men were ordered to take one day's rations with them, ready cooked. At about half-past one o'clock the embarkation was completed, and the Miranda steamed down the harbour, followed by the Corio. There were very few people on the wharf, and no attempt was made to get up any demonstration.

HAWKE'S BAY.

Napier, January 18.

Major Whitmore, Civil Commissioner, returned on Friday night from the Wairoa. He is said to have put it plainly to the natives there that they must at once declare for Queen or King. They have convened a meeting upon the occasion of opening a new church there, at which they have promised to express their sentiments. The Major returns immediately by the Gipsy, to be present.

The Upper Wairoa natives have expressly prohibited white men *from passing over the King's land* and have imprisoned and ill-used several who, in ignorance of the new law issued by the *runanga of the King*, have ventured to ride over the King's land.

AUCKLAND.

COMING EVENTS.—The *New Zealand Herald*, of 18th ultimo, publishes the following extract from a private letter, received the previous day, from a friend at the Waitetuna Bridge camp, it having been placed in their hands for publication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed:—

Waitetuna Bridge Camp, January 8th, 1864.

We were out road-making yesterday, and got to about two miles from General Cameron's camp—about five to walk. The Maories are on our right; they have six pahs, the largest one being in the side centre. I have no doubt that we shall have some difficult work here, but I am happy to tell you that we are now nearly one thousand strong, and all eager for the fray. The Maories are in a gully, with a swamp at their back, for the purpose of preventing our completing the road, which is intended to run right through the very ground that they occupy. We are now about two miles' march from the pahs. It is the opinion of W. Naylor's tribe that this will be the last stand they will make.

We have several of this tribe as guides, orderlies, &c.; they act from us to the General regularly. This is a fine country, and from the top of the hill the Waikato really does look most beautiful. But now for a more thing interesting, and if you had been here, you would say exciting, for I can assure you that I was beginning to think we were in for it. Last night, about a quarter to twelve, when all the camp was quite still, we or those who were half asleep heard a loud challenge, "Who goes there?" then a shot; in a few minutes the whole camp was under arms, and a party was sent out to ascertain the cause. We were, however, all ordered to turn in, and be in readiness at a moment's notice. I had only taken a few draws from my pipe, when bang went another shot. I soon had our tent out and ready for work; all hands immediately fell in, when up came Captain Jackson, with his usual cheer: "Be ready, lads—if there is anything to be done, we shall go first." Colonel Waddy, of the 50th, went out to the sentry to ascertain the cause (and finding there was nothing but a fire in the bush, which was soon put out), we were all sent to the right-about again. We have no dread of the Maories, I can assure you. The whole camp is in good health, We expect to start on Monday, to meet the General, after which it is confidently anticipated the attack will take place.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE DISTRESS AMONGST THE FARMERS.

THERE was a meeting of the farmers of this district, held in the Courthouse on Saturday, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in reference to the seed wheat which was distributed by the Government last year.

The Senior-magistrate, Mr. H. ROSE, J.P., occupied the chair, and read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. SMYTH deemed it desirable that one or two persons from each locality should, before proceeding with a resolution, inform the meeting of the extent of their distress. He knew personally that there has never been so much real distress.

Several of the settlers addressed the meeting, stating the number of acres they had under cultivation for the last three years. One said—"I had 45 acres of wheat almost ready for the sickle, three harvests ago—the hailstorm stripped me of it; and two harvests ago the drought came, and my cattle were swept away with disease, and last harvest the rust was the finishing stroke." Similar information was given by several from each locality.

It was moved by Rev. J. P. ROCHE, and seconded by Mr. T. BYRNES—

That a deputation be appointed from this meeting to wait on the Government for the purpose of describing the complete failure of the crops in this district, and the consequent distress of the farmers.

It was needless for him (the Rev. J. P. Roche) to say much on the subject of the resolution. The complete failure of the wheat crop is unfortunately too true. It was a melancholy fact for him to state that there was not as much wheat saved in the district as would give flour sufficient to make a cake for one's breakfast. He had no doubt but the Government, when made acquainted with the state of things in the district, would forego all payment of the debt incurred for seed last year, and, further he believed they would not hesitate to grant a supply for this year. But, in the meantime, he believed it to be the duty of those amongst us who could spare a little, to come forward with a helping hand and relieve those who are at present hungry and almost naked.

The Rev. Mr. SMYTH submitted the next resolution, and in doing so he observed that we had met to consider the cause of the poor; that for the last thirty years he had never witnessed such real distress. He would not support this resolution but that he knew nine-tenths of the settlers were not in a position to meet their liabilities. He would read for them the resolution:—

That a deputation shall beg of the Government to remit the amount due for the seed distributed last year, as the recipients are not in a position to discharge their obligations.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. GRAHAM.

The Rev. J. P. ROCHE framed a resolution to the effect that a deputation ask the Government for seed for the present year, and, after some discussion, an amendment was proposed by Mr. CHIFFENDALE, and carried unanimously.

That the deputation confine itself to asking forgiveness of the debt contracted for the said wheat last year.

Mr. BACKING proposed

That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a deputation to wait on the Government, viz., Mr. H. Rose, J.P., John Bray, J.P., W. Fowler, J.P., Joseph Leary, M.L.A., and the clergymen of the district.

Mr. CHIFFENDALE addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

TO THE HON. WILLIAM FORSTER, Esq., COLONIAL SECRETARY OF N. S. WALES.

(*By favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.*)

SIR,—In thus addressing you through the medium of the Press, my object is to direct your attention in a public capacity to a matter of considerable importance, which at the present time seriously affects a large portion of the pastoral industry of the country, and may well claim the solicitude of the Government. It will doubtless be in your recollection that when the fatal disease called Pleuro-pneumonia first made its appearance in the cattle herds of Victoria, the Legislature was so impressed with the danger, and probable consequences of the evil, that a special Act was passed to prevent if possible its introduction into the colony. This Act remained in operation for a couple of years, but although the intention was good, it proved quite insufficient to accomplish the desired end, as the alarming prevalence of the disease unfortunately attests. At present there is no legislation on the subject; and as few parts of the colony appear to be altogether exempt from the infection, little practical good could be derived from a renewal of its provisions, as the introduction from *without* of a few head more or less of diseased animals would not materially affect the general mortality that is daily occurring on all sides around us. It is a matter for consideration, however, as to whether some enactment is not necessary to protect sound herds *within* the colony, and to prevent the removal of infected animals from one station to another, which spread the seed of contagion in their track and aggravate the dreaded evil. But the object of my present communication is not so much to invoke the aid of the Legislature in the matter (which might also interpose its authority), as it is to suggest the appointment of a *special commission* to investigate the true nature and character of the complaint, and the means which are at present adopted to prevent its further progress. In a letter which I have just addressed to the editor of the *Herald*, I have endeavoured to point out the great diversity of opinion which prevails, both as regards the origin of the disease, and inoculation as a measure of prevention; some maintaining that the latter practice only tends to propagate the distemper amongst healthy cattle, whilst many other firmly believe in its efficacy, and quote experience in its favour. Some years ago, when catarrh first broke out amongst the sheep of the colony, Sir Richard Bourke, who was then Governor, appointed three medical men, consisting of Drs. Gibson, Bennett, and Sherwin, to visit the infected flocks, and to institute a careful inquiry into the symptoms and general character of the epidemic, with a view to the discovery of some remedy, the application of which might stay its future progress. A report still in existence bears evidence as to the efficiency with which they discharged the duty entrusted to them, and although the disease still continued to prevail, a complete knowledge of its nature was obtained and some valuable suggestions offered for the adoption of the stockowner. Here then, I submit, is a precedent (if any such were required) for the course I have thought proper to recommend, which I believe is the only satisfactory mode of resolving the doubt and uncertainty which exists, and arriving at correct conclusions upon these disputed points. Such an enquiry would most justly fall within the province of the Executive, as it is in a better position than private individuals to secure the services of professional men, whilst the benefit, if any, would be shared by the general public.

In appointing the commission, I need hardly remind you that the success of the investigation will mainly depend on the fitness or qualifications of those who are entrusted with the duties, and of the completeness of the experiments which may be carried out under their supervision. The subject is one which does not merely affect the circumstances of those engaged in pastoral pursuits throughout the country, but being intimately connected with the supply of food, must to a considerable extent involve the whole community, who cannot fail to be interested in the inquiry.

I have the honour to be, Sir, faithfully yours,

JAMES K. CHISHOLM.

Camden Park, 2nd February.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, OR LUNG FEVER: ITS SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT, WITH A FEW WORDS ABOUT INOCULATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Although much has been written and said concerning this fatal distemper amongst horned cattle, I make no apology for troubling you with a few remarks upon the subject, as it is one which does not merely affect the stockowner, whose interests are more immediately concerned, but, involving, as it does, the important question of food, must to some extent affect the whole community. In submitting the following remarks for the perusal of your readers, I may premise they have been gleaned from a variety of sources, and include the opinions of some of our principal veterinaries, not to speak of my own slender experience. The disease does not appear to have assumed a formidable character in England till the year 1842, having been imported as it is supposed from the Continent of Europe, where it had long previously existed. Since that time it has continued to make alarming progress, and to such an extent has it subsequently devastated the herds of Great Britain, that the value of the cattle so sacrificed, has been estimated at more than four millions sterling for several consecutive years. This statement seems so enormous, that it probably requires statistical proof, but there is no doubt the mortality has been sufficiently heavy to act as a great subtracting agent to the agricultural wealth of the country, and has not only tended to increase the price of food, but to deteriorate its quality.

The introduction of the disease into these colonies has generally been traced to an imported cow which was landed in Victoria about four or five years ago, and which it is thought has spread the seeds of contagion throughout a great portion of the Australian continent. If such be the case, it only proves the germ of the disease may lurk for several months in the system of the animal before it manifests itself, or that there is an hereditary predisposition engendered in the offspring, which at any future period may be developed. Be this as it may, the complaint is becoming daily more extended, and has recently appeared in Queensland and New Zealand, so that it is a matter which may well excite the serious alarm of stockholders throughout the colonies.

Much difference of opinion seems to prevail amongst the scientific, both as regards the origin and nature of the disease, and the means best calculated to alleviate the symptoms, or to arrest its progress. By some it is contended it has its origin in the pleura, or membrane lining the chest, from whence it spreads to the lungs; others, again, think it commences in the lungs themselves, whilst more assert it is generated in the blood which, from some reason has become unhealthy or impure. Dr. Brown, who I believe is a veterinary surgeon in London of some eminence, has recently expressed an opinion that the disease is *not at all of an inflammatory nature*, but one in which the condition of the blood becomes greatly altered by the presence of fibrine in enormous excess. This may doubtless be true, as in the case of fever and other complaints in the human subject, where the normal character of the blood undergoes considerable change; but Dr. Brown's conclusion is, in my humble opinion, altogether at variance with fact. If no inflammatory action exists, how, I would ask, are the several outward symptoms to be accounted for which generally accompany such disorders, and which, in this case, result in the actual destruction of the lungs. The undue proportion of fibrine in the blood may be reckoned amongst the causes which lead to the complaint, and which are quite distinct from the effect. I may also refer to another opinion of Mr. Graham Mitchell, of Melbourne, which was quoted in your leader of Wednesday last. This gentleman asserts that it is really an *eruptive fever*, which develops itself in the lung, because the thickness of the animal's skin prevents the irritation rising to the surface, and that moisture and careless breeding are provocative of the complaint. As I have not read the pamphlet in which these opinions are expressed, I am not aware of the reasoning by which they have been deduced, but I must be pardoned for venturing to doubt the correctness of his premises or conclusions. It is always a feature of eruptive diseases to exhibit themselves in one form or another upon the surface, which may include that of the whole body, or be confined to some particular part. In the case of cow pox the pustules are chiefly to be met with upon the udder, though I believe they may occasionally be seen on other parts of the animal, so that if pleuro-pneumonia were an eruptive fever as is stated, it would surely manifest itself in some particular;—if not through the thick hide of the animal, at all events through the more delicate skin of the teats or udder. The disease, moreover, appears to be altogether independent of climate or season, and may break out in summer or winter, in wet weather or dry, and attack alike the well conditioned and the lean. I prefer, therefore, accepting the opinion of others who have investigated the subject, and who regard it as an inflammatory disease of the lungs, which a variety of circumstances may contribute to produce.

The premonitory symptoms are scarcely perceptible, and are in general disregarded or overlooked, so that it is not until the disease has made considerable progress, and assumed a more decided and aggravated type, that attention is directed to it, or any remedies applied.

In an article published in your paper a few days ago a mode was suggested by which the presence of the disease might be detected at an early stage, and which consisted in applying the ear to the side or chest of the animal, when a crepitus might be heard, or the murmur of the air through the bronchial tubes. This might be a practical piece of advice for the stockmen of the mother country, where cattle are more immediately under control; but when the circumstances and condition of our herds are considered, it becomes very much like the chaffing children sometimes receive, to salt the bird's tail in order to catch it. I fear, therefore, we must be content to wait for more advanced symptoms, and such as are of an external rather than an inward nature. When an animal becomes affected, one of the earliest observable signs is an altered gait, as if proceeding from some stiffness of the limbs, and which is generally accompanied by an unthrifty appearance and a considerable amount of dulness or languor. Cows that are in dairy use suddenly fail in their yield of milk, and a short or suppressed cough may occasionally be heard.

At this stage of the disease remedies, if promptly administered, might be attended with success, but as the symptoms assume a more severe and dangerous form a cure, if delayed, becomes doubtful, or impossible. The breathing gets more laboured as the inflammation advances, and the cough is often changed into a kind of moan or grunt. The appetite, which at first was partially diminished, now wholly fails, though instances occur when the animal feeds till the last; rumination is suspended, and saliva pours from the mouth—the nose often remaining quite dry. The poor beast now seldom quits the ground, and if compelled to move the sides heave from the exertion, and the vital energies having become thoroughly prostrate, the sufferer sinks from absolute exhaustion. I am unable to state definitely the period in which the disease generally runs through all its stages, but this will probably vary according to the mildness or severity of the attack, and the age and constitution of the animal. I have sometimes known them linger for more than a fortnight, but much less time still is to terminate the struggle in a majority of cases.

The above may properly be considered the external symptoms of the complaint, which are merely the effect of an inward cause, and an effort on the part of nature to expel the morbific matter which has found its way into the system, and to restore the vital organs to their normal condition. The disease itself consists of active inflammation of the lungs and their pleural envelopes, as the term by which it is described would all but denote. When the pleura is affected it rapidly pours out serum and lymph, which infiltrate the lungs, so that all power of respiration is gradually destroyed; the chest fills with water, as much as twelve gallons having been taken from that cavity in a cow, but (as is observable in the human subject when suffering from pulmonary complaint), both lungs are not always attacked, one often remaining quite sound when the other is wholly or partially destroyed. In examining some animals which have died from the distemper in this neighbourhood, it has been found that the liver also has been greatly affected, which is not a symptom of the complaint, so far as I am aware, as it is known to exist in Europe.

Dr. Bleeck, the medical gentleman of this district, of whom I would here express my obligations for much of the information I have obtained, informs me similar symptoms may be observed in typhoid fever, several cases of which have recently come under his attention. Sometimes, the lungs are attacked, at others the liver, and occasionally both, though not always in the same degree. Such being the case, it becomes a question as to whether this cattle disease is not a description of typhoid fever, or it may be, the climate has developed a new symptom or type, or excited a more sympathetic action in the organs of digestion.

Pleuro-pneumonia is generally considered to be highly infectious, although there is some doubt as to whether this is the only mode of its propagation. The expired breath of the sick animal is supposed to poison the surrounding atmosphere, so far as cattle are concerned, and the lungs of the healthy absorb the fatal pestilence, which most probably enters into the blood, and becomes concentrated in the organs of respiration. Saliva dropped upon the pasture may also communicate disease, as I believe when the virus has been given in food it has been found sufficient to produce the evil. There is often much that is mysterious in the propagation of disease, and a very minute agent may be the means of spreading infection, especially when there is a susceptibility as well as a cause.

A remarkable instance once occurred on my property in this neighbourhood, where animal poison was supposed to have been carried through the agency of a fly. A bullock, which had suffered from the Cumberland disease (as it was called), died in the vicinity of a tenant's house, and no steps being taken to remove it or burn it out of the way, it remained for a time exposed to the corrupting influence of the weather. Shortly after, the man in possession of the place sickened of a most malignant disease, and almost before death relieved him from his agonies his body became a putrid mass, so that those in attendance scarcely dared to approach his bed. This man, I believe, had never in any way come in contact with the carcase, so that the poison must either have been introduced into his system by the mode suggested, or the atmosphere may have become charged with a pestilential miasma, which by inhalations found its way into the blood. The reasons here alleged may be quite sufficient to account for the propagation of this distemper amongst the cattle, but they by no means determine the exciting cause or primary object by which it is called into action. No disease originates in contagion, although it may be so communicated; but as such an inquiry might only lead us into difficulty and doubt, without conducting us to any useful or practical result, I will not occupy your space with speculations which at best are only conjectural, but endeavour through your columns to direct the attention of stockowners to a simple mode of treatment, which I believe has been found serviceable in the mother country. As curative measures, however, are only successful in the early stages of the disease, when it rarely attracts attention, it becomes a matter for serious consideration with the proprietor of stock as to whether it would not be more to his ultimate advantage to submit to the first loss and dispatch every diseased animal out of the way. By this means the trouble of a doubtful cure would be avoided, and greater risk of infection removed; but as few like to deal the fatal blow which nature, as it were, holds in suspension, such a course might be thought too indiscriminate for general adoption. Admitting the disease is of an inflammatory nature, the object of treatment should be to reduce the circulation, and, if possible, to expel the morbific matter which has found its way into the system of the animal. For this purpose it is recommended to bleed freely, so as to make a decided impression on the pulse, but the precautionary method sometimes practised of bleeding alike the healthy and diseased is by no means to be approved. The bowels which are often constipated, should at the same time be cleared out with a dose of epsom salts, in quantity varying from 8 oz. to 1 lb., which should be mixed in tepid water or warm gruel. After this the following preparation may be given, at stated intervals until improvement becomes apparent. Mix in a copious quantity of corn meal gruel, 4 ounces of sulphur, 8 ounces of treacle or brown sugar, one pint linseed oil, and a small quantity spirits of nitre or saltpetre. It has also been suggested to me that a little ipecacuanha might also be added with advantage. The sulphur will act moderately on the bowels and purify the blood, the nitre on the kidneys or urinary organs, whilst the other ingredients will supply nourishment, rich in carbonaceous matter, in a form easily available for the purposes of respiration. A blister also may at times prove beneficial applied to the sides or chest, and even firing has been recommended. I have not yet had an opportunity of testing these remedies, but as they are simple and inexpensive, and apparently based on a scientific knowledge of the disease, I have every reason to believe in their general efficacy where a chance exists of combating the disease; but no treatment can be of the slightest avail when the last stage has been reached, and may only tend to accelerate the end of the animal. It is obvious, however, that curative measures are only practicable in dairy herds, where the cattle are for the most part quiet and easily managed, and frequently passing under the eye of the stockman; but on the large stations of the interior, the condition of stock is altogether different, and, being only mustered at long intervals, there would be no possibility of detecting the incipient stages of disease, or subjecting them to medical treatment. It follows, therefore, that those engaged in pastoral pursuits must look rather to prevention than cure, as the only means likely to secure their stock from the ravages of this most fatal disorder, and here the subject of inoculation naturally demands attention. Could stockholders only be assured of the real efficacy of this practice, all dread of the disease would soon disappear, and those who neglected to perform the operation would have no right to complain that their cattle still fall a sacrifice to the scourge; but unfortunately so much difference of opinion prevails about the matter, that it is really difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion upon it. By many of the principal veterinarians of Europe it is condemned as a practice that is not only useless but often productive of much harm, whilst others again firmly believe in its effectiveness, and quote largely from experience in its favour. Those who hold the former opinion urge the following objections, which they base upon scientific principles, and a general knowledge of the character of the disease. They assert no analogy whatever exists between vaccination as practised on the human subject, and inoculation as it is carried out for this cattle complaint. In the one case, the cutaneous matter is procured from a pustule of a living though diseased animal, suffering from a complaint of a precisely similar type to the more dangerous and virulent one it is sought to prevent. In the other case no pustules exist, and the matter is obtained from the disorganized tissues of a dead animal which has suffered from a malignant disease, and which, upon being introduced into a sound animal, is just as likely to produce the more dangerous symptoms, as was often the result when inoculation was formerly adopted for the small-pox. The probability, however, is (say they) that no form of pleuro-pneumonia is communicated at all; and the glandular swellings which often accompany the operation, and not unfrequently result in the loss of the tail and even life itself, might just as likely be produced by the introduction of any other decomposed matter into the blood or system of the animal. For my own part I have certainly failed to observe any single external symptom of the natural disease brought on by inoculation; but never having seen the lungs of a beast examined that has undergone the treatment, I am not aware whether a mild form of the disease may not be developed in those organs. The question could easily be determined by experiment, and if the result should prove the negative, or fail to discover any anatomical feature which could be identified as a mild form of the more virulent complaint, I think we should have fair ground for assuming the whole practice is unreliable and injurious. During the recent outbreak of small-pox amongst sheep in England, it was thought a similar mode might be tried as a preventive; but, although this was a pustular disease of a specific type, the practice only served to propagate the evil in its worst form, and was forthwith abandoned. It is difficult to ignore the force of these scientific objections, which taken alone would be unanswerable; but when stockholders daily appeal to experience in favour of the system, the question assumes a more doubtful aspect. It is one of considerable interest, and will deserve a careful investigation at the hands of the Executive.

I have already trespassed largely on your space, but must further crave your indulgence for a few remarks on the subject of diseased meat as an article of food.

It is stated that nearly one-fifth of the meat consumed in Great Britain is more or less deteriorated with disease, but as it does not appear to have affected the general health of the people to any appreciable extent, the inference seems just that it is sufficiently wholesome for ordinary use. When disease in the animal is merely local or incipient, I believe its flesh is perfectly good for food; but if the early stage is passed, and the constitution becomes much affected, the meat cannot be otherwise than injurious to health. This general impunity from any ill effects, no doubt arises from the operation of a well-known chemical law, which neutralises the virus which the meat may have contained. In cooking it is exposed to a high temperature, which destroys the morbid matter, and renders it inert in the system when swallowed, besides which, it is subjected, when in the stomach, to the powerful chemistry of digestion which we know has resources of its own as against the venom of the snake which appears to be acted on before it has time to be absorbed into the circulation. But although no immediate danger is observable from the consumption of such food, it by no means follows that the seeds of fever or chronic disease may not be engendered by its frequent use. Meat is often eaten underdone, and by many so preferred, in which state the morbid matter may still be in operation, and prove too strong in excess for the neutralising power of the gastric juice. It is not generally believed that meat infested with parasites may become a source of human disease, and every tape-worm found existing in human bowels is supposed to have been once a hydatid swallowed in the food. Another important matter in connection with this branch of the subject is the use of milk from cows infected by disease, which, I believe, has been found injurious in a number of undoubted cases. Some few months ago, I observed a statement made under the authority of the Registrar-General of Scotland, that in a particular district of that country where pleuro-pneumonia prevailed, the children in considerable numbers suffered from diphtheria. Inquiry being made, it was found they had been fed on the milk of the suffering animals, but what made the circumstance still more remarkable, the children exhibited some particular symptoms which characterised the disease amongst the cattle. In this case, there was possibly a susceptibility engendered by some atmospheric or other cause without which the food administered might not have produced the same effect.

The frequency of such communications of disease may not be common, but the danger is one of which the public should be made aware, which in a climate like ours may assume a more serious character.

I have been induced to give the subject a somewhat careful consideration from the fresh mortality which has occurred throughout this district during the last twelve months, in which many hundreds of the most valuable stock have fallen a sacrifice to the complaint. There may be much in my remarks that is merely conjectural, but if they in any way tend to excite inquiry or discussion, some useful result may eventually follow. I must now thank you very kindly, Mr. Editor, for your large measure of indulgence, and subscribe myself,

JAMES K. CHISHOLM.

Camden Park, 2nd February.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I was invited to attend to-day's meeting of the Riverine Council by one of its leaders for a certain object, but was not allowed to be admitted unless I enrolled myself a member of the association; but I had no desire to identify myself with this movement, and declined; I may, however, add that it was not until after an hour's debate on Mr. D. G. Jones' motion that the Press be admitted that any one could learn the proceedings of this august body.

Yours, obediently,

February 2nd. H. HOPWOOD.

THE FAR NORTH.—The *S. A. Register* of 23rd ultimo says:—A gentleman who came into town the other evening, from the Far North, informs us that all the country through which he passed from Kanyaka to Mount Brown was flooded, and that all the creeks, particularly that at Kanyaka, were running rapidly. The mail was detained at the last-named place for a whole day. A very sad occurrence had happened between Edeowie and Nelpena. A party of three men were journeying over the sandy plains extending for thirty-five miles from the former to the latter station. The heat was excessive, and two of them became so exhausted for want of water that they were unable to proceed. The third reached Edeowie on Monday last, but there is every reason to believe that both his companions have perished in the bush, though only one of their bodies has as yet been found. The deceased William Fowers was a shepherd between forty and fifty years old, and our informant knew him two years ago when he was working for Mr. George Marchant, at Arkaba, and bore a very good character. Search was being made for the other man, or for his remains. It was reported that the blacks were coming down in force from Lake Hope, ostensibly to procure rations at Aroona, but probably with hostile intentions. Rumour further stated that another collision had taken place between them and the settlers at a point more distant than the late fatal affray, and that one of the natives had been shot. We refrain from giving fuller particulars until the news shall be confirmed.

LADIES' HATS, with other novelties, in the French rooms. HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT.

GROOM and GARDENER.—Wanted, a steady Man in the above capacity. None need apply but those who thoroughly understand their business, and are willing to make themselves generally useful. Good references as to character will be required. Apply to Dr. GORDON, Murrurundi.

LABOURERS Wanted. Apply at Moore's Wharf.

LIFE BOAT Wanted, from 19 to 23 feet. Apply to J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street.

MILCH COW.—Wanted, a Good quiet COW, about to calve. F. GARLAND MYLREA, Darling Point.

OYSTER-OPENER wanted. 24, South Head Road. Oysters fresh every day.

PONIES.—Wanted, 6 Ponies, broken-in to harness; must not be higher than 12 hands. Apply to C. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

PARTNER WANTED to join the advertiser, a thorough practical brewer, in a large Brewery, already erected, on the Lachlan River, Forbes, and doing a good business; capital required, £400. For particulars, address BREWER, Forbes.

RACEHORSE.—Wanted, to purchase one whose performances are good. GIBSON, 253, Castlereagh-st.

TO JOINERS.—Wanted, a Staircase HAND. J. SLADE, Little Bourke-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, a first-class ASSISTANT. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

TO QUARRYMEN.—Wanted, 5 or 6. Apply on Spectacle Island, to Mr. JOHN GWYNNETH; wages, 9s. per day.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—A Gentleman from England wishes for an engagement as TUTOR. Salary no object; no objection to country. Address DOMINO, HERALD Office.

TO STONEBREAKERS.—Wanted, a quantity of metal quarried, carted, and broken, at Springwood, Western Road, near Penrith. Apply T. BOLAND, jun., Springwood; or T. BOLAND, Tavistock Hotel, Hunter-street, Sydney.

No. 64-114. National Education Office, Sydney, 30th January.

THE COMMISSIONERS of National Education are prepared to receive applications from gentlemen willing to undertake the office of Examiner. The duties are in general terms, to revise the examination papers of teachers, to estimate the value of the answers, and to report thereon to the Board.

Full particulars as to the nature of the duties and the salary to be awarded, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. WILKINS, acting secretary.

WANTED, a smart BOY; good reference required. HAYMAN, BROTHERS, 380 George-street.

WANTED, some LEAD LIGHTS making. W. THORNTON, Balmain.

WANTED, to take charge of Two respectable Nurse Children. Mrs. CRABB, Rosehill-st., Botany Rd.

WANTED, SITUATION as Copying Clerk, salary no object. Address DOMINO, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Message BOY at the chemist's, 151 William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Farming MAN, for the country. Apply A. THOMPSON and CO., 81, Pitt-street.

WANTED to Sell, a handsome Saddle and Harness HORSE, 4 year old, £7. 171, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable young man as PORTER. Must understand horses. Apply 438, George-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, at No. 1, Marlborough-terrace, Upper Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to take cattle to New Zealand. Apply to ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a strong MAN, to work in a garden and make himself useful. Brinkley, Blue's Point.

WANTED, a MAN for market garden, able to plough. ETHERINGTON, Balmain road, Petersham.

WANTED, by a good Servant, a SITUATION as house and parlour maid. M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an English NURSE-GIRL. H. TIDEMANN, chemist and druggist, 333, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT; one that can wash and iron. Australian Inn, Parramatta st.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL about 13 or 14. Apply corner of Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a light SKIFF or DINGY. Walker's Wharf.

WANTED, Second-hand TROUSERS, in any quantity, by W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-st., nr. Erskine-st.

WANTED, in a small family, a GIRL, able to wash and iron. 19, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as General Servant. Apply 80, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, accustomed to housework. 99, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a WELL-DIGGER. Balmain, next to Captain Turner's.

WANTED, an active General SERVANT. Apply 79, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a Young MAN as WAITER. Apply Supreme Court Hotel, King and Phillip streets.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. Apply at 84, King-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. 107, Bathurst-street, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in the housework. 97, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 290, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

WANTED, to SELL a good HORSE, ton trial given. Apply 159, Clarence-street, opposite Barrack st.

WANTED, a young GIRL to wait at table and assist in house work. Mrs. DWYER, 6, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a good plain COOK, and to assist in the housework. Apply 277 George-street.

WANTED, Single MEN, to make strong boots. Apply at 394, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, two plainly Furnished ROOMS, cheap. W. B. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to take out parcels, &c. WILLIAM BAULKS, King-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, for ship Fanny Merriman. Apply on board, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a BOY, to drive a bread cart, for T. O'HEAR, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a WAITER, that understands his work. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, at the Royal Hotel, a sober WAITER, that understands his business.

WANTED a HOUSEMAID, to assist in the nursery. Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a WET-NURSE. Apply to Dr. ALLOWAY, 18, O'Connell-street, at 9 a.m. or 3 p.m.

WET NURSE wanted. Apply to Dr. G. WALKER, 247, Elizabeth-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable female as General SERVANT. Apply 215, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Boomerang Hotel, Riley-street.

WANTED, OFFICES on the ground floor, George-st. preferred. C. H. ROOKE, 375, George-street.

WANTED, a female General SERVANT; one that can wash and iron. 86, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a well educated YOUTH, as an Apprentice. W. BROCKLEBANK, Glebe Dispensary, Glebe.

WANTED, an active, clean GIRL, for house work. 237, Castlereagh-street, next Marlyn's Bazaar.

WANTED, a competent WAITER. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH as Light PORTER. 648 Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERER, at 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 634, George street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to purchase a few good cart HORSES, GEORGE KISS, corner King and Elizabeth sts.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. No. 7, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mr. SMITH, locksmith, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, a respectable female General SERVANT. Mrs. SAMUEL, 77, Goulburn st., near Pitt st.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. S. C. BURT, Como, Darling Point.

WANTED, a CARTER. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a SHEPHERD. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable Female as General HOUSE SERVANT. Criterion Hotel, King and York sts.

WANTED, a respectable Lad as RUNNER. Apply No. 15, Sussex-street North.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as HOUSE or PARLOUR MAID. Address M.C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, HORSE-POWER, for a sausage chopping machine; new or second-hand. Stating price. JAMES BEATTIE, Balmain.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, and a little GIRL to attend to children. Apply to Mrs. W. C. ARMSTRONG, 2, Hereford-street, Glebe.

WANTED, to Purchase a good Storekeeping BUSINESS. Address, with full particulars, which will be treated as confidential, to B. C., Box 141, Post Office.

WANTED, a young MAN, that can milk, manage a horse and cart, and make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. MOGER, butcher, 55, Clarence-street.

WANTED, two or three HANDS, to make kip boots, and one to make women's and girls' leather boots. G. DOLMAN, 47, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a respectable active Woman as HOUSEKEEPER. Apply to Mr. J. H. NIXON, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must understand cooking and washing. Municipal Council Chambers, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a good COOK; English or Scotch preferred. Apply, from 10 to 2, to Mrs. ROBERT JOHNSON, Brooksby, Double Bay.

WANTED, SCALES, capable of weighing 300 cwt., must be cheap. Address G. A. M., Post Office, Redfern.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION, as general servant, in a small family. Address J. K., 19, Norton-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as APPRENTICE to a chemist; £50 premium required only. Bene, by letter, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good COACHSMITH ... ment or a steady man. HOLT ... Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a WAITER who knows his ... Pewter, and make himself useful. Apply ... BAUSEN'S Hotel, Prince of Wales Theatre.

WANTED, by a respectable party, SITUATION ... country store; has a thorough knowledge ... duties required; good accountant; first-class ... H. M., Post Office, Redfern.

WANTED by a young Man of sober quiet ... SITUATION as Carter for a store ... accustomed to horses, and knows town well. Address ... Palmer's, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, for an hotel at Goulburn, a ... KEEPER. Unexceptionable references ... Also a thoroughly competent WAITER. Apply ... Family Hotel.

WANTED, by a young Lady, of thorough ... habits, a SITUATION in a Country ... Nursery Governess. Address BUSINESS, 24, ... reagh-street.

WANTED, for the country, a respectable young ... son as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN ... ent; also, COOK and LAUNDRESS. The ... 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, as NURSE ... WOMAN, and to wait on young ladies ... testant. Apply to Mrs. TOWNS, Moorcliff ... Miller's Point, between the hours of nine and ...

WANTED, a PERSON who thoroughly understands the manufacture of negrohead tobacco ... required. Apply at 10 a.m. to DAVID H. CAMPBELL, Australian Club.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS ... Liberal wages will be paid to a competent ... Apply to Mrs. MOLISON, Point Piper Road, ... Bay.

WANTED, by a middle-aged English ... SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER ... where there are children. Is a good needlewoman ... Undeniable references. Mr. CREE, 74, South Head ...

WANTED, to RENT, a COTTAGE of ... the vicinity of Sydney Cove or Darling ... Apply at once to Captain MORRIS, care of Henry ... and Son, George and Argyle streets.

WANTED, by a young lady that can work ... sewing machine, a SITUATION as NEEDLE-WOMAN, in a shop, store, or private family. ... M., Mrs. Pawsey's, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Married Couple, man as coachman ... outdoor servant, wife as laundress; ... milk and be generally useful; Page, General ... various districts in the interior. Mrs. PAWSEY ...

WANTED, a BOY, to look after horse and ... and make himself generally useful. ... BURDEKIN, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, ... 10.

WANTED, to RENT or Purchase a COTTAGE ... six rooms and kitchen, with a few acres of ... Ashfield or Burwood. Address, COTTAGE, ... Office.

WANTED, one or two ROOMS in a central ... tion, for offices for the New South Wales ... Trade Association. The ground floor preferred. ... F. A. BELL, Secretary, care of the President, ... Montefiore, Esq., O'Connell-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English middle-aged Person, SITUATION, as NURSE and ... woman; is a good dressmaker; no objection to the ... first class references. W. W., Mrs. Mulroney, ... Head Road.

£20 REQUIRED for three months; good ... with fair interest. F. L., HERALD Office.

£85 WANTED, for a few months; good ... given. Security—bill of sale. Address ... HERALD Office.

A LARGE Sitting and two Bed ROOMS, furnished ... Macquarie-st. North. Apply MADER, ...

A LARGE airy BEDROOM, with partial Board ... gentleman. 8, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS to LET, Furnished. No ... other lodgers. 381, Elizabeth-street South.

APARTMENTS for Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentleman. 185, Premier-terrace, William-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, with board. 41, ... street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

A VACANCY for two Gentlemen. 139 Elizabeth ... corner of Market-st., opposite Racecourse.

APARTMENTS vacant, with Board, at ... WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-st., opp. ...

APARTMENTS.—Families from England or ... country can be accommodated at St. Kilda ... Woolloomooloo.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with ... FURNISHED ROOMS. Terms moderate ... Macquarie-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. DOBSON'S, ... Castlereagh street, near Market-st. Terms ...

BOARD and RESIDENCE (private) for ... gentlemen. 102, Elizabeth street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies at ... SAMSON'S, 28 Upper Fort-street.

CAMPBELL LODGE, Potts' Point, now ... For SALE, or to LET. Apply to Mr. ... 138, Pitt-street.

PARTIAL BOARD for a Gentleman in a ... family. 21, Stanley street, Hyde Park.

PARTIAL Board; private home for two, ... weekly: 9, Macquarie-street South. No other ...

PROPERTIES to LET and for SALE.—The ... signed has several desirable properties for ... invites parties in quest of the same to call. ... ROOKE, 375, George-street.

TO LET, a BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM ... furnished; nice situation. 205, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. ... Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE—7 rooms, good garden; ... per week. Missendon Road, Newtown.

TO LET, a SHOP and seven Apartments, ... street, second door from George-street.

TO LET, a Country STORE, doing a good ... For particulars apply to F. K. OLLIVER, ... George-street.

TO LET, comfortable Family HOUSE, ... square, ten rooms; low rent. Apply to ... Margaret-street.

TO LET, a Watchmaker's SHOP, in the country. ... to Messrs. VEYRET and DELARUE, ... makers, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, COLLINGWOOD STEAM FLOUR MILL ... at Liverpool, bakehouse, oven, hay-shed, and ... all in good repair. Apply, E. C. MOORE, ...

TO LET a PUBLIC-HOUSE, known as the ... Arms, Glebe Road. For particulars apply to ... PEEPS, on the premises.

TO LET, the Lodge, St. Leonards, North ... Apply Mr. SOLOMONS, St. Leonards; or ... tain SCOTT, P.M.

TO LET, 80 ACRES, at Patmore Swamp, with ... market garden; can be divided to suit ... seven miles from Sydney; rent moderate. Apply ... BADY, 54, York-street, Sydney.

TO LET, those central business PREMISES ... the occupation of Delany, Brothers, George ... opposite Hunter-street; immediate possession ... Apply A. and E. A. LEVY, 363, George-street.

TO LET, a snug little PUBLIC-HOUSE, doing ... business, in Woolloomooloo. Can be ... with or without the furniture. Apply to Mr. ... MARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, the DWELLING-HOUSE and STORES, No. 205, Lower George-street, at present in the ... pation of Messrs. Leverrier, Curcier, and Co. ... will be given on the 1st of January next. ... BILLYARD and CURTIS, 33, Hunter-street.

TO LET, Business PREMISES, 635, George-street South, at present occupied by Mr. H. ... The shop and back warehouse are furnished ... shelves, counters, drawers, and gas fittings, ... the drapery trade. Apply to JOS. THOMPSON, ... Pitt-street.

TORYBURN.—To LET, the Estate of Toryburn, ... taining 100 acres under cultivation, 50 ... paddock, with 15 Cows, 4 Working Bullocks, ... Horses. There is a Cottage and Barn on the estate, ... run for 200 head of cattle. The Improvements ... for. The estate is about eight miles from the ... where the steamer arrives and departs weekly. ... is one of the best cultivation and dairy farms on the ... Rent, £120 per annum. The tenant may sublet ... to as many tenants as he likes. Apply to ... ALFORD, Toryburn, Paterson.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

Subscription, 20s. per quarter.

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